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Editorial.

SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE.

Michigan was the first State in the Union to establish a successful Agricultural College, and in no State has the Agricultural College had so honorable a beginning, the people themselves, in establishing their constitution, making the establishment of an agricultural school imperative. From the date of its opening in 1857, five years previous to the granting of lands to colleges by Congress, the Michigan Agricultural College has been the model after which other colleges have had to copy. It was therefore peculiarly fitting that Secretary Gold should select Prof. Beal to speak in the interest of agricultural schools at the recent winter meeting of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture. Prof. Beal has been connected with the Michigan College during the past ten years and is perfectly familiar with the history and growth of Agricultural Colleges in this and other countries. At the time the Michigan school was established, he said there were no trained professors, and no suitable text books. European schools did not furnish the kind of material needed here. Our climate is different from the climate of Europe, as are also the tastes and habits of the people of the two countries. English gardeners and managers of greenhouses have often failed with us from ignorance of the different climate they had to contend with, and have really been compelled to learn their profession over again before they could attain success here. Of the thirty-seven Agricultural Colleges now existing in the several States, no two are precisely alike in their means or methods. Some have farms which they attempt to manage for money making, while others use their lands solely for experimental or educational objects. Some are connected with other institutions, literary colleges, while others exist independently. Some are flourishing, while too many are struggling for existence. A part of them are open in winter only, giving students an opportunity to work at home in summer, while others have a long vacation in winter that the students may earn money by teaching. All have learned much from experience and in time the errors in management will be eliminated. Many have failed because of their connection with older and more aristocratic colleges. Just what constitutes a successful agricultural college is a matter somewhat of opinion. If a college is located in a State where agricultural pursuits are unprofitable and unpopular, the boys who graduate will not engage in them, but in other States, where agriculture is "booming," they will be farmers.

I would never make boys take oath to be farmers after leaving college. Literary colleges make no such requirements of their students. Some boys who are trained for lawyers become farmers in the end. Boys should do that which they have a taste for and can do best. Some enter the Agricultural College because they can get their education cheaper than at a classical school. Some of these become farmers, others do not, but they are heard from somewhere. If the boy is to become a farmer on leaving College, we would keep the farm in view during the period of his study, and make it look pleasant—not all drudgery. Our boys who board at the College, all work three hours per day, but without pay. Their work is considered as a part of their training. A half hour spent in the orchard with pruning shears and saw in hand is worth much more than a mere lecture on pruning.

In scientific schools it is necessary to handle the things studied, or the student when leaving school may not even recognize the things he has been taught, as was the case of the student in anatomy who could explain the circulation of the blood through the heart, veins and arteries, but did not know the auricles on a beef animal's heart when seeing one at a slaughtering establishment. It is the aim of the College to make her students familiar with farm and garden operations, as budding, grafting, planting, the care of hotbeds, hybridization, etc., but practice alone is not enough, so the theory, the why and the wherefore, is taught in the class room. Principles must be taught by lessons, and by laboratory practice.

It was formerly thought that a knowledge of botany consisted in knowing the names of a great many plants and trees. A better way to teach it is to give students specimens to study, requiring them at a future time to describe them without having them in hand. Another day, give another specimen; it may be the simple branch of a tree, with directions to compare differences and similarities. Another day let them examine an apple and describe it minutely. Books should be studied *after* specimens. It is unwise to tell a student anything that he can learn himself. Young students can learn scientific names as easily as common names.

Students at the Michigan College are given certain plants for continued study, and they often make such studies the subject of their thesis. One student took the morning glory and was delighted to find that some vines twine in the opposite direction to others—a fact not before recorded in books. The pumpkin vine is one of the common plants selected for study, and often requires more than a single term to complete it. Training is better than teaching; teaching is telling a thing—training makes the student competent to find out things by himself. The students often work in squads under the direction of one of their own class. One company has charge of walks, another of lawns, another of the shade trees, &c. One reason that more students do not take a high position immediately on leaving College, is because so few boys and men in this country are natural leaders and managers of others; not more than one in fifteen being competent to manage others on farms or in shops.

Of those who have graduated from the Michigan College, over three-fifths are now engaged in some sort of industrial operations—mostly on farms. Of the larger number who come to the College for a short time to take special courses, a still greater proportion are on farms. They are heard from everywhere, and continually, reading papers at farmers clubs and grange meetings, and as successful practical farmers and stock raisers. Many who spend a year or more at the College are found filling professorships in other colleges.

It is a disputed question whether the agricultural college should carry on experiments as at an experiment station. People generally underrate the cost of making experiments, and he would not advise colleges to undertake such work without special appropriations and special help to carry it on, otherwise the regular work of the college is liable to be neglected.

The agricultural newspapers are, many of them, below a desirable standard, but the colleges are helping them to a higher position, and directly or indirectly are doing much to elevate the agricultural press. He spoke very highly of the grange, as an educational institution. It is far ahead of the farmers' club at the West in this respect. The grange to which the speaker belonged, numbers over 200 members and holds meetings weekly, with a programme published beforehand, for eight meetings. Some very excellent papers and essays are first brought out at grange meetings. There is need of more brain work on the farms. Though brain work is not as easy as hand work, it pays better returns for the time given to it. If a greater proportion of farmers were well educated, people would consider farming a higher business, for any occupations take rank according to the culture of those who are engaged in it. Farmers need to mingle more with each other, and with the best of those who are engaged in other occupations.

In reply to a question, the speaker said that the Michigan Agricultural College had in its early days seen hard times, and its friends had been obliged to fight for it, but its good work has been so evident that the farmers of the State are now glad to support it, and it is only necessary to ask the Legislature for appropriations in order to obtain necessary funds.

Mr. J. S. Woodward, who had come all the way from his home in Lockport, N. Y., to attend this meeting, said that the Michigan Agricultural College was the most popular among New York State farmers of any in the whole country. Numerous questions concerning the training of trees, as well as students, were asked of the speaker, and answered at the close of the lecture.

AMERICA AND ITS FARMING.

In a recent number of the *Chambers of Agriculture Journal*, published in London, Eng., we find a report of a meeting of the Farmers' Club to listen to a lecture, or talk, upon America and its farming, by Clare S. Read, who, in company with Albert Pell, M. P., had just returned from a visit to the United States. The gentlemen came to this country as commissioners, instructed to learn what they might of the present and future prospects of American influence on English agriculture, and they admit in the outset that they were disappointed, and that their report cannot be as cheering to the English farmer as they could wish. Mr. Read said that, while in England it is the custom to grow wheat but once in four years, in America it is grown on the same soil every year. In America the capital invested in a farm is about 60s. per acre, or fifteen dollars, while in England it is £10, or more than three times as much, while 30s per acre in addition must be paid as rent, rates, and tithes. Ploughing requires double the number of horses in England as here, and the cost of keeping them is also twice as great. Wages are higher in the United States, and yet, taking everything into account, where it costs the Yankee $7.50 to work an acre, it costs an Englishman $15. Then the Yankee uses no manure on his new prairie soil, while the Englishman cannot get along without.

The Wheat Crop.

The rapid increase in the aggregate annual wheat crop of the United States strikes our English friends as somewhat wonderful, until they come to look over the immense areas of rich land not yet brought into cultivation. Mr. Read hoped that England could tide over the next twenty-five years, after which he believed that our lands would become so exhausted by cropping without manuring that we should be nearer on the same level with them. Until that time he doubted not that we should be most formidable rivals.

During the past six years the number of acres in wheat in England has decreased; the yield has diminished, while the price has been reduced. As much as the commission dread the wheat competition, they say they dread the competition in cattle much more. If we would send them only corn, they think they could get along, but when we send our corn in the shape of beef and bacon, it looks very bad for them. The exhaustion of our lands, Mr. Read says, will undoubtedly lead us to keep more stock, as a means of retaining the fertility, but this will only increase the amount of meat we shall be able to export.

The People.

The most flattering portion of the report is, perhaps, that relating to the character of our people. He says, "I do not care for the competition of Europe. I think we can defy all the countries of the world except the United States." What with Europe's armies, its military service, its debts, its worn out soil, and its distant markets, he thinks England is quite able to compete with it. But it is very different with America. He would not care so much if America were in other hands, but the American is the man to develop America. The Spaniards had California 300 years without finding gold, but the Yankees did not have possession of it a month before they found it. It is just the same with everything they undertake.

The following are Mr. Read's own words: "Let me say some things in favor of the American farmer, and which I think we might copy to our advantage. First, is early rising in the morning, not only among farmers, but everybody else. You get as good a breakfast at any hotel there at half-past five as you get at an English hotel at nine o'clock. Besides all the advantage of a good general education, a special agricultural education is much more common with them than with us, and emigrants, therefore, have a great deal to do in competing against these well-educated Yankees."

A Prophet is not without Honor, etc.

What will our farmers think of Mr. Read's estimation of our Department of Agriculture? He says: "Another advantage the American farmer has, and one of considerable importance in a newly developed country, a Government Department of Agriculture. It is surprising the amount of benefit which results from the expenditure of a very small sum of money. Although perhaps we do not want a regular department of agriculture in this country, I myself hope we shall, before long, have a department of State giving more attention to agricultural matters than has been the case of late years."

Mr. Read also finds the American farmer more impressed with the value of well-bred stock, and that, generally speaking, he selects male animals with far better judgment than is manifested in England.

The American laborer differs, too, from the English laborer, in that the former will not work with poor tools, and has a love for machinery because it saves labor. He was surprised to find that, although laborers receive higher prices for labor here than in England, yet our bills for labor foot up less than theirs. He thinks free trade would benefit the farmers in both countries, the American, by giving him his machinery at half the present cost, and the Englishman by giving him a better home market. Still he thinks America will produce everything she requires.

Mr. Pell, M. P., in his remarks, congratulated the English farmer on the introduction of the American plow with sulky attachment, allowing the driver to ride when at work. He was very much pleased with the American farm machinery which he saw here, and particularly with the farm scales which are so common. In England animals are often sold by the eye.

WINDOW GARDENING.

The difficulties in the way of window gardening arise chiefly from the exceedingly dry atmosphere of our dwellings in winter, and also from the dust arising from the frequent use of the broom; another difficulty comes from the aphis or green fly, which can be subdued most easily by application of tobacco smoke, which in the dwelling is very disagreeable to many persons. The worst difficulty of all is the use of gaslight.

To avoid these difficulties, it is the habit of the most successful window gardeners to select for the purpose only those thick leaved and hardy plants which are not much injured by the adverse circumstances of the dwelling house. Such are those almost universal house plants, the calla, or Egyptian lily, the geraniums, the ivy, the cactus, and the wax plant. The camellia also does well under skillful hands, as well as that old fashioned favorite, the daphne odorata. The orange requires rather more care, but is a favorite house plant with many.

The excessive dryness of the air may be modified by placing evaporating pans of water over the stove, or in the air chamber of the furnace, and by showering the plants with a fine syringe made to throw a fine spray; the dust may be kept off by covering with a cloth while sweeping. Tobacco water sprinkled over the leaves will kill the aphis. But there is unhappily no remedy for the poisonous effects of burning gas lights, and few plants of beauty thrive under its baneful influence.

Many modern houses are furnished with a greenery or conservatory on the south side, which connects with the parlor by means of a long window or glass door; when properly built, these additions to the parlor are very charming and attractive, for they have, as it were, an atmosphere of their own, apart from the dwelling, where we can sprinkle water and smoke tobacco (not in a pipe or cigar, oh no!) with freedom and without annoying the ladies, for whose delight chiefly the flowers grow.

If properly built, these greeneries will be the source of much pleasure and delight; otherwise they will give a good deal of trouble, and not unfrequently the disappointment, after a cold windy night, of finding our pets frozen to death.

The common method of depending upon the heat of the dwelling for protection from frost is hardly sufficient, and the care of a stove or lamp expressly for the purpose of heating the conservatory is rather troublesome. A better plan is to have the furnace in the house cellar fitted with a water back or heating coil of proper dimensions connected with radiating pipes in the conservatory; this arrangement is not expensive and needs little care. It should, however, be the work of an experienced mechanic, otherwise it might easily be a source of annoyance from similar accidents to those which sometimes occur in badly constructed hot water fittings in our houses.

The conservatory is likely to be anything but ornamental in summer; the glare of our tropical summer sun upon the glass is extremely disagreeable. The best way to avoid it is to have the sashes of the conservatory movable, and to pile them in some outbuilding during summer, replacing them early in autumn. The frame work which supports the glass in winter may be made to carry an awning in summer, the shade of which will be agreeable, and the plants can be transplanted to the garden, or plunged in their pots, as circumstances require.

The frame work of the conservatory can be made to support during summer such annual vines as the morning glory or cobœa scandens; but they will have to be cleared away and the glass replaced about September 15 or 20, in order to have the plants in good order before frost.

W. D. PHILBRICK.

THE MARROW SQUASH.

It is many years since the marrow squash has been so difficult to sell in our markets as this year; to be sure its popularity has been on the wane for several years past, but this year it has received its *coup de grace*, as the French would say, or, in the more familiar though less elegant language of the street, it is "sticky." Many tons have been fed to cows and pigs.

The explanation is to be found in the abundance of the much better sorts, the Hubbard, Marblehead, and other hard shelled sweet squashes of similar character. The marrow squash is an excellent vegetable for August and September marketing, but for winter sale it seems to be among the things that were. The abundance of apples this year has also helped to depress the market for squashes; they furnish an excellent material for pies, one of the principal uses of the squash. Marrow squashes in future will not be stored much for winter sale, but will be grown chiefly for early fall and late summer marketing.

W. D. P.

HIGH PRICED HAY IN COLORADO. — Hay is now selling in San Juan County, Col., for $300 per ton. That is pretty well up, but it is still far behind what was seen on the Comstock in early days. All old timers will remember when hay sold at twenty-five cents per pound. Green grass was then retailed at ten cents per pound. In the summer of 1860 an old Frenchman made a snug little raise at packing grass up from Flowery District on an old horse. This grew in bunches, about a rod apart, was about the thickness of a riding whip, and about six to eight feet long. Having no scales, the old man used to count his hay out, giving from three to five stalks for a pound. When this kind of hay was criticised by his customers, the good old man, who did his mowing with a hatchet, was wont to say: "Ah, sare, I agree wis you! Ze hay is a little coarse, but he is very succulent. Besides, I give zee good weight. I nevaire cut one hay in two—nevaire, sare, nevaire."—*Virginia Nev., Enterprise.*

EXTRACTS AND REPLIES.

THE SOURCES OF NITROGEN.

Is there any difference of opinion between the prominent and usually accepted authorities on the fertilizing of soils, as to whether plants in any case have the power of appropriating to themselves nitrogen from the air? An intelligent farmer who has had considerable experience with commercial fertilizers, holds the opinion that no plant has this power; and that whatever nitrogen is contained in plants is taken from the soil, and is never restored from the atmosphere. And strange to say he had read Prof. Atwater's report. F.

REMARKS.—Authorities, so far as we have read, are pretty well agreed that they do not know exactly how certain plants obtain the amount of nitrogen that analysis shows they do contain. Dr. Atwater in his report on experiments with fertilizers, published in the Connecticut State Agricultural report for 1879, frequently speaks of the possibility and probability of plants obtaining nitrogen from the air. He also often speaks of plants getting their nitrogen in part from "natural sources," and thus relieving the farmer from the necessity of applying the full amount found in the crop. It is one of his strong points in the discussion of corn raising in New England, that farmers need not apply nitrogen (the most costly ingredient required) in the full proportion recommended in the early reports of experiments with the Stockbridge fertilizers. But Dr. Atwater does not, so far as we have noticed, claim that plants are known to take a portion of their nitrogen from the *free* nitrogen in the atmosphere. According to Prof. Johnson's "How Crops Feed," all the recent authorities deny that plants take any appreciable amount of free nitrogen from the atmosphere. Nitrogen, in the form of ammonia, is washed from the atmosphere during showers and storms, in small quantities, and is in this way brought within reach of the roots of plants. It is also claimed that rapid combustion in the atmosphere, as during lightning showers, causes a small amount of free nitrogen to be converted into nitric acid, which may be washed into the soil. Mr. Harlan, in his recent work on "Green Manures," page 21, says: "We regard this question as settled, that the nitrogen of the air though all sufficient, must, in some way, be oxidized and become a constituent of the earth before plants can receive and assimilate it and make it a part of their structure." It is an undoubted fact that different kinds of plants have a different degree of power to obtain nitrogen from natural sources. Where wheat would fail for the want of nitrogen in the soil, a clover crop may grow luxuriantly, though the latter contains two or three times as much nitrogen as the former. The average amount of nitrogen per acre gathered from atmospheric waters, according to eleven tests made in Europe, is less than nine pounds, ranging from two to twenty-one pounds. The highest amount is less than one-fourth of the amount found in a fair crop of clover hay, say two and one-half tons per acre, which shows that the nitrogen of the clover is obtained in some other way than through rainfall. Liebig believed that the atmosphere furnished all plants a full supply of nitrogen, and that mineral manures only need be applied by the farmer; but later experiments prove the falsity of his claims. Prof. Stockbridge, in a recent lecture, says we are not yet able to determine what proportion of the nitrogen found in plants is taken from the air.

CABBAGES.

I should be glad if Mr. Philbrick would give us some more light on the cabbage question. I have put 1000 heads in trenches after his plan given in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, and so far they are in good shape. First, Has any variety superseded the Jersey Wakefield for early? Second, The best medium early? Third, The most salable late kind? and if this most salable late kind is best for preserving in trenches? Fourth, What crop best follows cabbages? I have Peter Henderson's book, Bridgeman's, Allen's, and others, but should like the most recent results, and these I usually find in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

On the 7th of last June I planted Marblehead mammoth cabbage seeds on three-fourths of an acre by hand, 3 ft. x 3 ft. Had previously applied eleven two-horse loads of manure, twice ploughed and harrowed in with one third of a ton of Darling's fertilizer. As the season was very dry, I afterwards watered the whole. And when the yellow butterflies became very thick, with their attendant worms, I again watered each head with a solution of saltpetre. The heads became free from worms, and so *large I could not sell them*, though they were fine eating. In 1871 I sold the same kind, six heads to the bbl., at three dollars per bbl. I should like to know what kind would sell the best, and what will grow best after cabbages, as it is said corn does not do well after them, and I should prefer putting this piece into sweet corn another year. EDWARD FARNHAM.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 28, 1880.

REMARKS.—In answering the above questions, regard must be had to the different wants of the various markets. Providence market may differ from Boston, and your correspondent should choose such sorts as are popular among his customers, if he can find what they want. What follows applies to Boston.

1st. The Jersey Wakefield has never been very popular in Boston market; the Wyman and Early Henderson are the best sorts here for early marketing. The Wyman is the earliest, and makes a large loose head; it requires, however, very heavy manuring and high tillage, and is not so sure to do well as the Henderson, which comes only a few days later and is much better.

2d. The best medium early to follow the Henderson is Fottler's improved Drumhead, and it has of late become very popular around Boston for a late and also for a winter cabbage; it is not very large, but large enough for sale in our market, about twelve to twenty to the bbl. The chief advantage in growing it is that it requires less time than the Stone Mason to grow, and hence it can be set as a second crop after peas and beans are cleared; it will do well planted as late as July 20.

3d. Beside the Fottler, most farmers grow the Globe Savoy; it is much the best of the winter cabbages for sale to nice and particular customers; the poorer classes prefer the Drumheads. The Savoy also will grow in short time, and may be set as late as July 20 for winter sale. A few Red Dutch sell well to the oyster saloons.

4th. Any crop will follow cabbage except cabbage, turnips, and radishes; if the cabbages do well they draw heavily upon the fertility of the soil, and the following crop will require liberal manuring. Your correspondent seems to have good soil, for cabbage so large that six heads fill a barrel will not grow on poor soil. W. D. P.

Correspondence.

From our Special Correspondent.

AGRICULTURE IN FRANCE.

PARIS, December 18, 1880.

M. Paul Muller has created something like a sensation by his assertion: "the theories of alimentation, as held at present, are purely empirical; they repose upon no experimental science, and that there is no equivalent between feculent and fat." He then proceeds to quote the opinions of the most eminent chemists, and to signalize their contradictions and inconsistencies. Without accepting all the assertions of M. Muller as infallible, his hardy challenge to fellow chemists and physiologists will have this much beneficial consequence: to promote re-examinations and extra careful experiments on, perhaps, bases dictated from other points of view. Sweeping opinions generally leave exposed a few weak points in their armor. Prof. Sanson has demonstrated that the elimination of carbonic acid by the lungs is purely a physical phenomenon, effected directly in proportion to temperature, and indirectly in ratio to pressure. The production of carbonic acid is the product of very complicated reactions; it is not exact to conclude that respiration is the source of carbonic acid, or that the heat generated by combustion becomes transformed into an equivalent of mechanical power. M. Berthelot has lately re-proven that fatty substances yield a quantity of heat a little less than their combustible elements, and saccharine matters a little more. During rest the chemical reaction of the muscular juice is neutral or alkaline; when muscular work has been excessive, the elimination of products is not sufficiently rapid to carry away the materials of decomposition; lactic acid is found in excess, and hence the reaction on the muscular fluid is acid; this acidification causes fatigue. Rauke has produced fatigue artificially, with injections of lactic acid. While the muscles are at work, the heat produced is divided into two parts; one sensible, and the other, which is transformed into mechanical force. Nitrogenous matters are aliments of force, and Kellner has shown that there is a relation between the amount of muscular force effected, and the quantity of urine eliminated by the kidneys. Alimentation remaining invariable, diminution of work is followed by reduced elimination of nitrogen and an increase of live weight. Wolff has pointed out, that, in the animal organism, the heat developed by combustion cannot be converted into motive power or force, as is the case in a steam engine, because the body wants the conditions of the machine—a condenser, as well as a boiler. In determining the value of a food, as is somewhat the case in the preparation of fertilizers, it is not the quantity of nitrogen present that should determine value, but the proportion assimilable of that nitrogen. In a word, the importance of a food should be estimated, not by the mere amount of nitrogen, but according to the quantity of immediate principles present.

M. Chedville gives the results of his cultivating ten acres of maize, for preserving in trenches, for winter and spring feeding. He estimates the maize, as mown, at 12 francs the ton. The expenses per acre were 192 francs; the yield 243 francs net, profit 51 francs; but to this must be added the value of the manure produced by feeding stock, as also of a capital spring crop of vetches, in addition to the excellent manuring of the soil for the maize, and which tells on the succeeding wheat crop. Green maize sown in May, and cut in October, is simply an intercalary or stolen crop.

M. Boussingault, in a recent discussion on manures, observed that caution ought to be exercised in applying urine to meadow lands, as, if the liquid concentrates in a particular spot, the less robust grasses will be destroyed.

Professor Petermann of Belgium, has a very favorable opinion of African guano, as imported from the isles of Pamona, Halifax, etc. It is a fine, clear brown powder, slightly ammoniacal; the most rich of all imported guanos in nitrogen, proof of its recent formation, as further evidenced by the presence of feathers. In respect to phosphoric acid, it is less rich than Peruvian.

The admissions to the agricultural and veterinary colleges have been satisfactory this term. Out of 45 applicants at the Grignon, or Head School, 42 passed the conditions; the total number of pupils at this school is 103, of whom nine are free followers of the lectures. At Montpellier, the next important agricultural school, 33 candidates were admitted, making a total of 80 students. One Russian lady is on the books as a "free follower," the first of her sex graduating at any French agronomical institution. At the three veterinarian colleges of Alfort, Lyons, and Toulouse, 199 candidates were admitted—one-half selecting the first establishment. It is to be remarked that, among the foreign graduates, the majority come from Turkey, Russia and South America.

The National Society of Agriculture has announced authoritatively, that if the phylloxera cannot be completely extirpated, it can at all events be checked in its ravages so far as to enable the vines to produce. The means to combat the enemy are autumnal submersions of vineyards, plantings in silicious soils, and applying sulpho-carbonate of potassium or sulphuret of carbon. Quite a North Pole search is taking place to discover the winter egg of the insect; three are reported to have been found, which is satisfactory, as indicative of a minimum of fecundity.

M. Pasteur, aided by subsidies from the French government, has studied the nature of the contagion of cattle plagues, especially sheep rot and *charbon*. He demonstrated very conclusively that the germs called *bacteria*, which, reproducing themselves with extraordinary rapidity in the blood, exhausted the latter of its vital elements, and so producing death. But from whence come the germs? From the decomposing bodies of the diseased animals buried in the soil, and brought unconsciously to the surface by worms, in their spiral excrements, the animalcules then escaped among the roots of the grasses, and entered the systems of stock, when grazing. Two able Germans, Messrs. Delius & Buchner, have controlled the experiments and conclusions of M. Pasteur, and at the same time ratified them. The maladies are affected by the soils' vegetation; the more the plants are succulent and luxuriant, the more intense the affection. In the blood of the affected animals after death, were found multitudes of thread-like corpuscules, called bacteria. These infusoria are also found in the blood of horses affected with influenza. Buchner maintains that these bacteria are only the fully developed *mucedines*, peculiar to hay. In the steppes of Asia, the plague *charbon* is permanent; in France it appears to be endemical. When a diseased animal is buried, especially in an argillaceous soil, the worms in depositing their earthy excrements on the surface, there leave also the bacteria, and where they can be detected any morning after a dew or rain; if the worms be carefully dissected, the earthy cylinders in their intestinal canal will be found filled with the germs of the disease, and also of others; hence never inter the bodies of diseased animals in lands destined for pasturage, and when selecting a soil, choose that of a sandy or calcareous nature, which is too dry for worms. In the Champagne regions the malady is unknown, and this is attributed to the limy character of the soil. M. Buchner took some *mucedines* prepared from hay; in a suitable infusion, they propagated most rapidly; introduced into the blood, they however quickly disappeared; the contrary was the case with the bacteria. The latter, when placed in boiling water, were killed, but the mucedines retained their vitality after several hours of boiling. Up to the 36th generation, the bacteria retain their propagating disease-power intact; then it declines. The one-thousandth part of a cubic inch contains seven millions bacteria.

The autumnal planting of potatoes is again becoming general in France.

In Normandy cider is the favorite drink of the laboring classes; this year the apples are a failure, and recourse is had to artificial cider prepared from sugar, water, glycerine, and figs, to give the malic acid flavor.

For the New England Farmer.

FARM TOPICS.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been a long time since the readers of the FARMER have heard from me—a plenty of farm work and poor health must be my excuse. Agriculture, with its briarean arms presented to us, leaves me in doubt which one to seize, but by chance I first alight on the treatment of grass land. The FARMER has often warned us against fall feeding mowing lands, but the admonition has passed by us unheeded "like the idle winds that we respect not." I have, for many years, employed myself in saving and composting manure to be used on run down land, applied at the expense of much labor in ploughing and harrowing, at the rate of twenty-five or thirty ox loads to the acre, yet found that I made little or no progress by way of improvement of the hay crop, when I fall feed the mowing land, taking at the rate of ten or fifteen ox loads of vegetable matter from every acre of soil, when most needed to protect the grass roots from autumn's drought and winter's frost, in order to prevent the cattle from coming too early to the barn at the cost of some tons of hay; not knowing, as I think I do now, that it would be much cheaper to buy hay at $15 per ton to keep the stock out of the mowing fields. By planting two acres of fodder corn I kept the cattle from the fields last year, and cut about five tons more hay as an inducement to repeat the experiment. I will here explain my method of raising fodder corn, viz.: after the ground is ploughed and harrowed, I furrow it with a horse hoe that carries two furrows at a time, any desired distance apart, then strew whatever fertilizer is to be used, along the furrows, as also, the corn for seed the desired thickness; then harrow across the furrows with a heavy ox harrow twice, to cover the corn; roll with a horse roller, and the planting is done; it will come up regularly in the drill; run a cultivator between the rows to keep down the weeds and no other cultivation is needed whatever.

The past autumn has been propitious for ploughing low lands and hassock meadows—that kind of soil that our fathers considered worthless; but inventive genius and experience has taught us a contrary lesson, to drain plough in back furrows and lay up in beds to be harrowed and sowed down to herdsgrass and fowl meadow, to produce heavy crops of good stock hay for many years without deterioration, if not fall fed by cattle, or the necessity of applying heavy coats of barnyard manure or other fertilizers every few years as on loamy soil.

It was impracticable twenty-five or thirty years ago to plough such land, but, thanks to the spirit of improvement that has given us a plough that will plough such land with as much ease and efficiency as they could plough high ground in those days, with the best plough at their command, now the tough hassocks are easily inverted, and if the furrow is too miry for the off ox or horse to walk in, the beam is swung landward so the team can draw entirely on the land. I am not going to tell what plough it is that performs these good offices, lest the editor should think I am trying to smuggle an advertisement into the FARMER in the interest of the plough manufacturer, without paying the expense.

Some farmers who love their ease better than the profits of the farm, try to maintain that it is cheaper to buy Western corn when it can be bought for 50 or 55 cents per bushel, than to raise their own Northern corn. But I wish to enter a demurrer against such declaration, viz.: at the time of year that the farmer usually plants and cultivates his corn crop, what other farm work has he that will pay him the 50 or 55 cents in the time required to raise a bushel of corn, or, in other words, where is the 50 or 55 cents to come from to pay for the Western corn? I contend that the corn fodder reduces the cost of raising our own corn much below these figures. I find that cattle, especially milch cows, eat corn fodder at this season of the year with much more avidity than hay, especially poor hay, and it seems to allay their appetite for gnawing boards and shingles, which is a prevailing evil at this time in this vicinity, which I think is owing to some deficiency in the hay, as I have noticed the fact before in very dry summers like the past one.

My method of raising corn is to spread twenty-five half cords of green cattle manure to the acre, on the sward in spring, the sward not being fed the previous year, ploughed in to the depth of four inches, not over five inches; well harrowed and planted in hills three feet each way, with a hill of beans between the hills of corn in the row, cultivated both ways, and that portion round the hill not reached by the cultivator scraped over with the hand hoe; hoed with the horse hoe the second time, and no other cultivation. As the manure pile is to be kept up, as that is the ultimate foundation of all crops, what shall we use to absorb the liquid manure in the yard and barn cellar? Sawdust is accounted by many farmers injurious to the manure; swamp mud not always to be had, especially with me; where mine is employed in bearing two tons of good stock hay to the acre, I have no taste to haul it away to spread on high ground. I answer for myself; I use pine needles, and surface scurf raked up with a steel toothed garden rake in the pine forest. This thrown in the trench behind the cattle, augments the manure pile without detracting from the strength. I consider it a more powerful deodorizer for night soil than loam or plaster, adding vegetable matter thereunto, whereas dry loam will add nothing if it is to be applied to loam again.

Lastly, the farm is the farmer's capital; if he treats it well by consuming all the hay, straw, corn and stover grown upon it, and returns it to the soil in the manure, and sells only meat and apples, and the product of the dairy, and returns what bone meal he can afford to the soil, or as much as is taken away in the live stock sold, then, will his capital pay him a good interest? But if the contrary course is pursued, then, like other run down stocks, the dividends will be small and far between. M. J. HARVEY.

Epping, N. H., Jan. 1881.

Selections.

WINTER CARE OF COLTS.

Very much of the future value and size of horses depends on the condition in which they are kept the first winter. They should always be provided with a dry, warm stable, with a window having a southern exposure, if possible. They should not be kept tied up continually, but allowed the range of a yard during the day time, and especially during pleasant weather, that they may exercise as much as they please; observing that there is no projecting rail, stake, or bit of board against which they may injure themselves by running, as, when at play, they perform with a recklessness scarcely equalled by any other domestic animal; and a colt represents too much money value to be allowed to perform a self-injury through carelessness of its owner.

Treat them kindly, occasionally feeding a little from the hand, and thus gain their confidence. Break them to the use of the halter; lead them about by it; tie them up for a few hours when you are busy about the barn; and until they will stand quietly leave them unwatched but a short time at once, for it is difficult imagining what position they may get into. There is but little or no use breaking them to the use of a bit until at least one year old, and at the age of two is a better time to commence the operation of bitting and checking up. By exercising a little patience and kindness, a colt may just as easily be brought up as a pet, and, in one sense of the word, be broken ere it is hitched to a vehicle, as to be necessitated to call into requisition the services of a horse-tamer.—*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

HOW TO PRODUCE BEEF IN THE CHEAPEST MANNER.

Carefully conducted experiments for several years past have enabled cattle feeders to prove that beef, of good quality, can be most cheaply produced by giving their animals, from birth up to slaughter, all such suitable food as they will daily eat and digest well. Steers of the most improved breeds may be made by this method, as a general rule, to weigh from 1000 to 1500 pounds at eighteen to twenty months of age, and extra choice at the same age exceed these weights by several hundred pounds. In pushing animals up to, or near maturity in this rapid manner, in order to obtain the best quality of flesh, they must have sufficient exercise in the open air, and be exposed to the healthful influence of sunshine as much as possible. There is nothing equal to good old grass pasture to obtain all this, and the longer the steers can be kept out upon it the more advantageous it will be to them. Many feeders provide cornfields for their steers to run in during winter, contending that they are nearly an equivalent to the grass pastures of summer. If a strip of forest, with a soil sufficiently porous to absorb the rain as fast as it falls, is near by, for the cattle to shelter themselves at night and in stormy weather, they will do better often than in yards or stables. The fallen leaves of forest trees make one of the warmest and best of beds, and cattle enjoying the benefits of these come out in the spring like the deer, elk and other wild animals, in excellent health, well-fleshed, thrifty and with the finest and smoothest of coats. I have never seen domestic animals in the Western States show superior condition in the spring to those which were thus wintered. Their beef, also, when slaughtered, proves, after all this exposure and exercise, nicer and more evenly marbled, with a greater percentage of tender, juicy lean, which alone is what the consumer wants, and not the gross fat which often abounds to an excess in the stall-fed, unexercised, sun-shaded animal. That fattened in the open air is not only the juiciest and highest flavored, but, pound for pound, it proves the most nourishing, and, consequently, the most economical both for the producer and consumer. The production thus gives high satisfaction and becomes a pleasure to all concerned.

This pushing for early maturity is undoubtedly best where the soil is rich and grass and grain consequently abundant. But on poor lands, and especially where stony and hilly, later maturity is found about as profitable, and if the cattle are of a right sort the flesh gets a better chance to fully ripen, and upon the whole is perhaps of a superior quality. On such lands cattle graze freely in summer, and are fed hay and cornstalks in winter. Thus treated they attain a full growth of frame at no great cost at four or five years old. Early in summer they are then taken to rich pastures, where they fatten rapidly, and in the course of a few months become choice beef. In this way, and also by subsequent stall feeding for an additional time, greater gain of flesh per day during the fattening process has been obtained after the above ages than I have as yet met reported for the first and second years of such as were rapidly pushed from birth. The utmost gain of these found at the late Fat Stock Show in Chicago was 1.47 to 2.20 pounds per day for bullocks from 618 to 952 days old, spoken of above, during the time fed for slaughter, I am informed, has often reached 2¼ to 3 pounds, and even more, per day. This method of feeding is followed somewhat in the Eastern States, but more largely on pasture alone, generally on the vast plains of the West. It is pursued also moderately in the United Kingdom, where cattle are kept till four or five years old in the mountainous districts of Ireland, Scotland, England and Wales.

We may apply the above systems of rearing and feeding, with proper modifications, to sheep, pigs, and even poultry. In former years, I have seen flocks of geese in England, varying from a few to nearly 1000 in number, after pasturing on poor waste lands, driven up from these to the vicinity of London and other large towns to be fattened there for daily supplying the city markets. Perhaps the late multiplication of railroads has cheapened transportation so much that this system may now be changed, and the geese fattened where reared, and then taken to market. This latter method we pursue in the United States, and it is undoubtedly the best for us.

Not many years since we drove our fattened cattle, sheep and pigs in large herds on foot hundreds of miles, from the Western to the Eastern States for a market. Now, railroads and steamboats transport them to market in infinitely less time, and at a much less expense of money and loss in weight and condition. The various methods of feeding stock among us demand longer and more frequent experiment than yet essayed among us to settle which are the best and most economical to follow; and this is a thing to which our agricultural schools and colleges ought to devote more attention than they have hitherto done; for in due time they might discover improvements which would annually save millions of dollars' worth of food to the Nation, in rearing and fattening its domestic animals.—*A. B. Allen, in N. Y. Tribune.*

WINTERING BEES.

Beekeepers in the Northern States have quite generally discarded houses built above ground for the purpose of wintering bees. It is found that to winter successfully, especially in-doors, the temperature must be kept nearly uniform at about 40° F. In a house above ground this is found to be difficult. If the walls are not very thick, the house becomes too cold at times, unless a great number of colonies are kept in it, in which case there is great danger of the house becoming too warm, especially in times of high temperature.

New England Farmer.

BOSTON:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1881.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The annual address of Governor Long, delivered on Thursday of last week, is a very able and interesting document, though too long to admit of our transferring it entire to our columns. The Governor wastes no time in preliminary skirmishing, but plunges at once into what is perhaps the most important topic, viz.: the public debt and taxation. The debt has been decreased by $221,000 during the year, being now stated at $32,799,464. The sinking funds have been increased by $755,564.30. These funds were established on the basis of six per cent investments, but the abundance of money now seeking investment at lower rates, seriously embarrasses their management, and it is possible that this cause may impair their ability to meet some portions of the debt at maturity. It is expected, however, that any deficit that may arise from this cause will be overcome by other resources set apart by law for the purpose. In the case of the "Prison and Hospital Loan Sinking Fund," it will be necessary during the present session of the Legislature to make good the deficit occasioned by the failure of the Commonwealth to sell the State Prison property at Charlestown. The estimates for the current year, based upon existing laws and the expectation that business will continue prosperous, show a deficit of $217,554.94 to be provided for by taxation, and unless unexpected and extraordinary expenses are incurred, the tax for the coming year need not exceed one million dollars.

The prisons and public institutions generally are reported to be in good condition. The investigation into the management and conduct of the officials at the State prison at Concord practically resulted in a vindication of the officers, although some serious faults were found. The earnings of the prisoners have decidedly increased, so as nearly to equal the expenses, the deficit being less than one-half what it was a year ago. The Governor renews his suggestion of last year with regard to the classification of prisoners, so that the younger ones may be separated from the more hardened criminals. He does not however favor the use of the old prison at Charlestown for this purpose, as this would amount to beginning another great public institution, and incur needless expense. He advises an amendment to the statute passed at the last session reducing the penalty for drunkenness, which has not in practice reached the results expected of it. The beneficiaries of our State charities have steadily diminished in number, except the insane, who have increased in number. Some provision will have to be made for these unfortunates, which the Governor thinks can be better done than by the building of any more costly hospitals. Some separate means of confinement for the criminal insane is recommended, and the hope is expressed that the Legislature will make no change in the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity.

The Governor mentions with pleasure the marked improvement in the condition of the Savings Banks, of which there are now one hundred and sixty-four doing business in this Commonwealth, the total amount of deposits being, on Oct. 30, 1880, $218,047,922.37—an increase for the year of $11,669,212.84. The number of depositors was 706,395—an increase of 30,840.

Legislation is recommended to guard against the establishment of savings institutions which, like the Ladies' Deposit in Boston, take advantage of the inexperience of the poor, by specious promises.

The Secretary of the Board reports 5570 public schools in the State, with 306,770 pupils, taught by 8595 teachers, and costing $4,519,413.05. They were kept an average of 8 4-5 months; the average attendance was 89 per cent., and the average cost for each pupil was $14.54. These returns show the great interest of the people, and it is an increasing interest, in their schools, and the Governor hopes that no attack will be made upon the public school system under cover of a criticism upon its cost.

His Excellency has a good word for the agricultural interests of the State, and notices the gratifying tendency on the part of young men who have capital, to invest it in farms carried on as a matter of business and not for amusement. Concerning the College, he says:—

> The Agricultural College, with a smaller number of pupils, is wisely keeping its expenses within its income; and though cramped by its want of funds which, I trust, like those of other colleges, will some time be increased by private munificence, is earning its way to a strong and permanent hold on public and legislative confidence. Nothing worse could happen to it, I believe, than a renewal of the spasmodic swing backward and forward from over-generous legislative bounty to indiscriminate legislative attack, which formerly attended its career. As at present a school rather than a university, educating the young men who, though in limited numbers, attend it, doing all it can with its small income, and not going outside of that into debt, it is, under the policy to which the Commonwealth seems now committed, fairly entitled, as well as so many other interests which have been liberally fostered, to the consideration of the Commonwealth, and to its help whenever it undertakes any special work that will promote its agriculture.

Legislation is also suggested for the suppression of contagious animal diseases; and a hint is given that the bounties to agricultural societies might be put to better use.

With regard to the Hoosac Tunnel, the Governor remarks upon the increase of business to which a new impulse was given by the act of 1880, under which a contract was made with the Fitchburg R. R. for the operation of the Troy and Greenfield. He recommends that a method be provided for the redemption of the Tunnel property by the Troy and Greenfield road, either by direct action of the Legislature, or by authorizing a resort to the Supreme Court. He also recommends that the railroad law be so amended as to give the Railroad Commissioners power to pronounce on the necessity for any projected railroad before land can be taken for its construction.

The militia force of the State is complimented and no change in the law regarding it is suggested. The advisability of exempting from attachment wages due for labor is again referred to. The district police are thanked for their services in the matter of the Cape Cod ship canal troubles. The matter of errors in the returns of votes at elections is referred to, and legislation suggested to prevent blunders hereafter in such things.

With regard to liquor legislation, the Governor would prefer that the question of granting licenses be decided by a popular vote in each city or town, rather than by the Selectmen or a board of license commissioners; he would have last year's "Screen law" made compulsory; advises that bonds be required of licensed dealers to secure the payment of damages occasioned by the sale of liquors; suggests the propriety of giving the Judges the supervision of the filing of indictments; and earnestly presses upon the consideration of the Legislature the enormous evils which flow from intemperance. Although he is himself not in sympathy with the principle of giving the sanction of the State to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, he thinks it to be regretted that, if a license law is to exist, it cannot have the test of a vigorous and faithful enforcement, to which its advocates are certainly bound.

Relief from double taxation, in the matter of mortgaged property is asked. The wisdom of the constitutional amendment in favor of biennial elections is doubted. It is recommended that the executive council be composed of the heads of departments and given seats in the Legislature; a constitutional amendment in favor of female suffrage is recommended. Some legislation to prevent the increasing frequency of divorce is suggested, as also a modification of the laws relative to capital punishment in such a way that when a jury which finds a murderer guilty in the first degree recommends him to mercy, the penalty shall be made imprisonment for life. If capital punishment is continued, the Governor thinks it should be in some less revolting form than by hanging.

Brief reference is made to the work of the Legislature in connection with the consolidation of the statutes, and the Governor suggests that a short recess and an extra session of not more than a few days will be all that will be necessary. He closes with a few words of wholesome advice touching the finances; urging that every influence be put forth to check and limit municipal expenditure, and that no extravagant outlay be made by the State; and expressing sympathy with the proposition to restrain School Committees and other official boards within the appropriations made by the money raising authorities.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The annual meeting of the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Society was held at Northampton last Wednesday. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, L. W. West of Hadley; Vice Presidents, Maj. H. E. Alvord of Easthampton, J. D. Porter of Hatfield, Luther Warren of Northampton, E. M. Smith of Deerfield; Secretary, L. C. Ferry of Northampton; Treas., David J. Wright of Northampton. The Treasurer's report makes a showing of very good work for the past year, the floating debt having been wiped out, and the loan from the Savings Bank reduced by $300. Twenty-four members have also been added to the Society since the last annual meeting. After the election of officers an informal discussion of various topics of interest ensued, and resolutions were passed asking for legislative action to restrict the sale of imitation butter or oleomargarine, and asking for the establishment of an experiment station in connection with the State Agricultural College. The report of the Secretary was distributed among the members present, and is a very satisfactory document. It appears that some feeling has been aroused by the action of the delegate from the State board at the fair last fall in ordering premiums withheld from certain parties to whom they had been awarded, because they removed their stock from the grounds at too early an hour. James Porter of Hatfield reports his success on one-fourth of an acre of sugar beets. The crop weighed 20,044 pounds, and the total expense of cultivation was $27. D. W. Wells, also of Hatfield, gives a detailed account of the results on one-fourth of an acre, from which he harvested an average of 526 pounds per rod. The committee on progressive husbandry had eight pieces of corn entered for examination, five being by men and three by boys. S. L. Parsons & Son were awarded the first premium. Thomas J. Field of Northfield the second and E. C. Parker of Amherst third. Among the boys O. C. Burt of Easthampton took first premium, F. A. Burt of Easthampton second, T. J. West of Hadley third and J. C. West of Hadley fourth. These premiums were offered under the new rule of the board of agriculture, and the amount of corn raised per acre is surprising. The lowest amount was 77 bushels of shelled corn per acre, while the largest ran up to 119 bushels, the average being 100.

The Hampshire County Society at its annual meeting elected the following officers: President, W. L. Warner; vice-president, P. E. Irish; secretary, W. L. Boutwell; treasurer, E. D. Bangs; executive committee, Henry A. Cook of Amherst, Homer Cowles of Hadley, A. W. Stacy of Belchertown, Morris Keith of Granby and S. Jewett of Pelham. Sixteen new members have been added to the Society during the year and the auditor's report shows $232 in the treasury, and a total indebtedness of only $776. In the Secretary's report we notice that the first premium on corn was awarded to E. C. Parker of So. Amherst, who raised 113 bushels on one acre at a profit of $61 73 over expenses.

The Deerfield Valley Agricultural Society elected these officers for the year: President, C. B. Mayhew of Charlemont; vice-presidents, A. A. Smith of Coleraine, E. D. Bement and A. F. Skinner of Buckland, and F. S. Rice of Hoosac Tunnel; secretary, M. M. Mantor of Charlemont; treasurer, H. V. Warner; delegate to State board, A. A. Smith of Coleraine. The present resources of the society are $89, and the liabilities $1275. There have been 91 new members added during the past year. The society voted to hold institute meetings during the winter, the first coming at 11 A. M., on the 22d in the Methodist vestry at Charlemont, when the talk will be on the corn crop.

The Franklin County Society held its annual meeting at Greenfield on the 1st inst. These officers were chosen: President, Charles Parsons, Jr., of Conway; vice-presidents, H. S. Haskell and T. J. Field of Northfield; secretary and treasurer, S. D. Conant; trustees, A. Brown and A. Newcomb of Bernardston, Charles Mayhew of Charlemont, W. Stewart and Elias Bardwell of Coleraine, J. C. Newhall and L. I. Abell of Conway, C. E. Williams and H. W. Woods of Deerfield, W. E. Clark of Erving, W. C. Stoughton of Gill, J. S. Grinnell, Dr. A. C. Deane and Joseph Pickett of Greenfield, S. C. Severance of Leyden, J. Shaw and John Goodnow of Montague, C. A. Ware of Northfield, G. S. Carpenter, J. A. Andrews and E. M. Long of Shelburne, T. Whitmarsh and C. K. Smith of Sunderland, A. Crafts of Whately and C. W. Thurber of Leverett. Resolutions were passed, and will be sent to the General Court, asking that some legislative action be taken concerning the manufacture of oleomargarine: that a more effective dog law may be passed, and that an experiment station be established at the Agricultural College. It was also decided to again offer premiums for trotting horses, as it appeared to be generally admitted that the abolition of horse-racing at the fairs had materially reduced the income of the Society. Nineteen life members have joined the Society the past year. Aside from a note of $1200 held against the society by the Greenfield savings bank the liabilities of the Society are $140, with assets of $162, the debt having been reduced by $800 during the past two years.

The first annual meeting of the Union Exhibition Society, held at St. Albans, Vt., on Tuesday, elected E. G. Greene of St. Albans President, and voted to hold its next fair there, the date to be determined by the committee. A small surplus was reported in the treasury.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The annual meeting of the Boston Produce Exchange was held on Monday, at their hall over the market. The annual report of the Board of Directors showed that the workings of the Exchange had been quite satisfactory and that the trade had made good progress during the year. The increase in the foreign trade is shown by the number of clearances from the port, of steamers, nearly all of which are provided with refrigerator compartments for the shipment of butter, cheese and other perishable freight. During the year there were 419 such vessels sailed, against 333 in 1879 and 283 in 1878. The provision trade has shown a good degree of activity and the profits have been more satisfactory. There has been during the year a considerable gain in the volume of trade in dairy products. There has been a prosperous year's business in fruit, the shipments of apples being 400,000 barrels from this port, of the 1,000,000 barrels exported since August. The present membership of the exchange is 182. There was cash in the treasury a year ago, $2240.04; receipts, $4132.25; total, $6372.29. The expenditures have been $4138.80, and the cash now on hand is $2233 49.

The report of the committee on transportation showed that there had been during the year considerable improvement both in the rates of freight and in the refrigerator facilities on the railroads. President Slade declined to be considered a candidate for re-election, and Mr. Greenlief W. Simpson, of Simpson, McIntire & Co., was elected president. The other officers chosen were: vice-president, Albert H. Farnum; treasurer, John P. Hilton; secretary, Richard H. Chamberlain; directors, Frederick Crosby, Perley F. Sturges, William M. Snow, Frank O. Squire, Frank E. Sullivan, W. F. Robinson, D. Frank Ellis, M. A. Parker, Charles A. Rand.

THE PASSAGE OF THE ISTHMUS.

A preparatory expedition, composed of engineers and skilled mechanics has already left Havre for Panama direct to commence the survey and operations immediately. A large number of mechanics and laborers, a quantity of machinery and a large supply of provisions have been ordered in New York and New Orleans for immediate shipment to the scene of operations. Ex-Secretary Thompson, President of the American branch of the company is at Washington looking after the interests of the Panama route, and apparently not greatly troubled by the opposition of the promoters of the Nicaragua scheme. He declares emphatically that the French Government has nothing to do with the enterprise; that the company is composed of private individuals and is entirely a private enterprise; that by the terms of its charter from the Government of the United States of Colombia it is forbidden from ceding or mortgaging its rights to any foreign nation whatever. This condition of its charter, he says, is a guarantee that there can be no interference by the French Government. The charter, he insists, is in no sense in contravention of the treaty between the United States of Colombia and our own Government, although the advocates of the Nicaragua route are still confident that the U. S. Government will not look at in that light and will before long interfere to prevent the execution of the De Lesseps plan.

Capt. James B. Eads' ship railway scheme is also being again brought prominently into public notice, by the return of the projector from Mexico, where he has secured important concessions from the Government. He is granted the right to build a ship railway, is to have one million acres of land on the Pacific shore to build a terminus and establish a harbor, is empowered to tax $5 per ton for freight, and is to carry on the railroad all ships and munitions of war free. The road must be begun in two years and completed in ten years from May, 1881. Mexico will allow Eads to secure the aid of foreign governments to guarantee dividends. Captain Eads is confident that he shall be able to secure the co-operation of Congress, and professes himself ready to demonstrate, at his own cost and risk, the feasibility of his plan before any guarantee would be binding on the part of the United States. This he proposes to do by building terminal works at one end of the line for taking ships out of the water and placing them on the railway, and also ten miles of railway, over which heavily loaded ships shall be run at a greater rate of speed than that attained through the Suez Canal. The railway, he says, can be in operation within four years from the time the first work is commenced it.

THE CHINESE TREATY.

The following are the principal points in the new treaty just negotiated with China. The Emperor of China consents that whenever in the judgment of the United States the immigration to this country for residence of Chinese laborers injures or threatens to injure the interests of the country, our Government may restrict and suspend such immigration. The treaty does not provide for an absolute prohibition of the immigration, but is couched in more courteous terms, so as not to offend the Chinese Government. Practically, however, the power to suspend immigration is left with the United States. It is also understood that the treaty will combine the stipulation that this power to suspend immigration shall not extend to Chinese coming to this country for the purpose of travel or for curiosity, or education or trade, and it especially excludes tourists, merchants, teachers and students. The treaty also reiterates a guarantee of protection for Chinese now in this country, but contains a clause reserving to the United States the right to terminate at any time the residence of Chinese laborers in this country. It is also tacitly understood that the Chinese cannot be naturalized in the United States, and that the naturalizations already accomplished shall be considered null and void. A curious instance of Chinese superstition occurred just as the negotiations were on the point of being concluded, when it was discovered that a word of evil omen occurred in the treaty, which it would be unlucky to present to the attention of the Emperor within five days of certain important events, among which is the birthday of a member of the royal family, and a delay of a week was the result. The Commissioners are reported as saying that they were only able to accomplish anything by the most persistent effort, the Chinese officials contesting every step.

THE FISHERY FRAUDS.

The disclosures of Mr. Henry Youle Hind with regard to the alleged falsification of documents presented before the Halifax Fishery Commission, are creating some stir in England and in Canada. The London *News* says that the effect of these statements is to vitiate the fisheries award by vitiating the statistics accepted by both Governments, on which it rests. If Hind's figures are correct, falsification has been committed, and the whole question must be re-opened. The *News* hopes that the Government will refuse, in the name of English honor, to profit by a misstated case, and insist on a complete investigation.

The Toronto *Globe*, on the other hand, thinks the disclosures of Prof. Hind have been overrated, and that they are really of very little importance. It says "If they are not to lead to something more definite than now appears, we cannot, in the figures he has published, see any justification for the strong language he has been indulging in for years. Parliament is now in session at Ottawa, and as there is a motion on the subject the public may expect soon to know all about it."

The matter came up in Congress last week, by the introduction of a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for information as to whether the Government had taken any steps to secure the verification of Prof. Hind's statements, which was referred to the committee on foreign affairs. Secretary Evarts is reported as saying that the United States Government having accepted the decision and paid the money, cannot now re-open the case, but must rely on the British Government to do so, if any wilful fraud shall be shown to have been committed.

ICE RAILROADING.—Last winter a railroad track was laid upon the ice across the St. Lawrence River at Montreal, and for many weeks this novel bridge was successfully and profitably used, without accident. A few days ago the experiment was repeated, and went along very well for one day, when unluckily the locomotive on one of the trains jumped the track, broke the coupling and plunged through the ice, disappearing to the bottom of the river. The engineer and fireman had a miraculous escape, being thrown some distance from the hole made by the engine in its descent, and were not injured beyond some slight bruises. There will be no interruption to traffic. There is an accumulation of 1000 cars of freight at present, and traffic this season promises to be double that of last winter.

THE QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, whose card appears in another column, is one of the soundest and most carefully managed companies in the State, and well deserves public confidence and favor. Its Cash assets at the beginning of the present year, are over $425,000 and its liabilities less than $200,000.

MALT Bitters regulate, purify, strengthen and nourish the maternal functions.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress re-assembled on Wednesday of last week. In the Senate a letter was presented from General Garfield, Senator-elect from Ohio, announcing that he had formally declined to accept the position. The Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill was passed. A bill has been introduced to promote the efficiency of the life-saving service. A bill has also been introduced providing for the restoration of General Grant to the army and his retirement with the rank of General, also providing that in an emergency the President may order him on active duty. A joint resolution was introduced extending the franking privilege to all official communications by mail between Senators and members of Congress and their constituents.

A large amount of new business has been introduced in the House of Representatives, no less than one hundred and twenty-three bills and resolutions having been offered on Monday alone. Among the most important of these was a bill providing for a re-apportionment of Representatives on the present basis, and for minority representation; and one proposing a constitutional amendment making the term of office of all civil officers, except judges and minor and temporary employes, four years, terminable upon bad behavior, and providing for the election of postmasters by the people. The army and Indian appropriation bills have been passed, also bills changing the boundaries of certain districts in Maine; reimposing the charges for melting gold coins and for the coinage of bullion above the standard, repealed some years since. An effort was made to secure the appointment of a special committee to investigate the allegations of a fraud made by Professor Hind respecting the Halifax fishery award, but was defeated for the present, under a call for the regular order of business. A special committee was appointed to investigate the charges made against members of Congress in having abused the franking privilege by sending non-frankable political documents through the mails during the late presidential campaign. In Committee of the whole, the Funding bill has been vigorously discussed, developing a wide range of opinion as to the rate of interest the new bonds shall bear, and the time they shall be made to run. A resolution of particular interest to New England was introduced by Mr. Cox of New York providing for a special commission to report a basis for a reciprocity treaty with the Dominion of Canada.

THE GENERAL COURT.

The Legislative business of the State was fairly entered upon on Friday, by the appointment of the standing committees of both houses, the joint standing committees and the special committees. The joint rules and orders of last year were adopted, with a few minor changes, and the Senate rules of last year were also adopted without change. Two cases of contested elections appear in the House of Representatives. Among the matters introduced, looking to legislation, were the matter of double taxation, the two pending constitutional amendments, the trustee process, the excise tax upon life-insurance companies and arbitration between employers and employes. Measures have also been introduced to protect the Massachusetts holders of bonds of other States; to exempt from taxation ships engaged in the foreign trade, and to regulate the sale of liquor licenses. Arrangements have been made for the election of a United States Senator in place of Mr. Dawes, and the joint convention of the two houses for that purpose will be held on Wednesday next.

TETTER, Erysipelas, Blotches, all cutaneous eruptions cured by Swayne's Ointment. Try it.

A NEW EXODUS MOVEMENT.—On Monday last Mr. Buckner of Missouri introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives requesting the President to open negotiations with Mexico or the Central American States for the purchase and cession to the United States of territory for voluntary colonization of the colored population of the United States. Mr. Buckner says he is earnest in the proposition, but does not expect to accomplish more than to direct public attention to a feasible plan for furnishing an outlet for the surplus colored population of the South. He says the colored immigration to Kansas shows how easy it is to induce colored people by outside influences to change their residence, and he has no doubt that, through their leaders, they could readily be awakened to interest in colonization in one of the warmer southern countries. The idea is not entirely original with Mr. Buckner. A similar proposition was made by Frank Blair in the Senate soon after the close of the rebellion, but little attention was paid to it then.

GUILTY OF WRONG.—Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of—Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first-class and reliable, doing all that is claimed for them.—*Tribune.*

Miscellaneous Items.

☞ There were 1000 disasters on the great lakes last year, involving the loss of more lives than for several years past.

☞ The people of the town of Brockton have voted to apply to Legislature for a city charter.

☞ The count of the population of the United States shows that the aggregate will be a little over 51,000,000.

☞ The spinners and weavers of the Pembroke and Webster mills at Suncook, N. H., have struck. Cause, a cut-down of 10 per cent in wages on the 1st inst.

☞ The ship Indian Chief of Liverpool, from Middlesborough to Yokohama, was wrecked near the entrance to the Thames River. Eighteen persons were drowned and eleven saved.

☞ By the explosion of the boilers in Balbach's smelting works at Newark, N. J., on Friday last, four men were killed and three others severely injured. The pecuniary loss, in buildings, machinery, etc., will exceed $20,000.

☞ Hodge's Opera House and several adjoining buildings, at Lockport, N. Y., were destroyed by fire last week, the loss amounting to $150,000. Several firemen and citizens were injured by falling walls, etc., but no one was killed.

☞ A collision occurred on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad at the east portal of Hoosac Tunnel last Thursday afternoon, between the express train from the east, which was late, and the accommodation train for Boston. The cars and engines were badly damaged but no person was injured.

☞ A dispatch from the City of Mexico says the President has ordered two engineers, three officers of the staff, and one physician to accompany Capt. Eads on his surveying tour over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The expenses of the commission will be paid by the Government.

☞ The British steamer Farnley, from Savannah, December 8, for Reval, has been totally lost off Lemvig, Denmark. Bales of cotton and boats marked Farnley of Newcastle, one of the boats containing two dead bodies, have washed ashore. The cargo of the Farnley was valued at half a million of dollars.

☞ The United States District Court meets at Rutland, Vt., on the 18th inst., when it is expected Waite's case will come up for trial, should the prisoner be in condition to appear before the court. It is thought, however, that the feeble health of Waite will not permit of his removal from his present quarters without endangering his life.

☞ The English steamer, Harelda, from Palermo, bound to London, has been in collision with the Spanish steamer Leon, from Liverpool for Manila, twelve miles from Cape Roca. Both vessels sank. Nine Englishmen and fourteen Spaniards have been landed at Lisbon, the rest of the passengers and crews, forty-five in number, are probably drowned.

☞ The Grand Jury of Suffolk County have found indictments against Mrs. Sarah E. Howe and Miss Julia A. Gould, the managers of the celebrated Woman's Bank in this city, whose downfall some months ago, caused so much excitement. The indictments charge the defendants with obtaining money by false pretences.

☞ Governor Murray of Utah has given a certificate of election to Campbell, the Gentile candidate for delegate to Congress. It was not only shown that the claim of Cannon, the Mormon candidate, that he has been naturalized is not sustained, but the Governor also rules against him on the ground that his practice of polygamy makes him ineligible under the law of 1862.

☞ The Trustees of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts have purchased the Highland Park Hotel in Chelsea for the use of the Home, and will at once proceed to make such alterations as may be necessary in order to fit the building for its new uses. The site is an extremely eligible one, being at the summit of Powder Horn Hill, and commanding an extensive view of land and sea.

☞ An explosion of varnish occurred at Doelger's brewery in New York, last week, by which four men, who were varnishing barrels, were fatally injured.

☞ A child's brain badly fed learns no lessons and is excusable if peevish and irritable. Strengthen both brain and body with Vitalized Phosphites. Sold by Druggists.

☞ About 200 of Sitting Bull's Sioux have surrendered and are now in charge of Major Igles at Camp Poplar River. Sitting Bull is about 50 miles away.

☞ A boiler explosion at Allentown, Pa., last Thursday, killed one man instantly, and wounded five men fatally and five severely. The pecuniary loss was $20,000.

☞ The dwelling-house and barn of Horace Rogers, at Bennington, N. H., were burned Monday morning, the occupants barely escaping with their lives.

☞ The westward bound stage from El Paso, Texas, on Jan. 8, was captured by Indians in Quittman canon, the driver and team killed and everything, including the mail, cut to pieces and carried away.

☞ The Duluth Chamber of Commerce is agitating for a canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the Red River, and has passed resolutions memorializing Congress to that effect.

☞ The stockholders of the Boston & Lowell Railroad Company have voted to issue $620,000 worth of additional stock, and with the money so raised to wipe out the floating debt of the corporation.

☞ The *Insurance Chronicle* estimates the losses by fire in this country during the year 1880 at $76,513,100, which is bad enough, but yet less than the average for the three years immediately preceding.

☞ Clark Stevens' steam saw mill and machinery at Bloomfield, Vt., were totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday. Loss $12,000, Insurance $2000. Evidently a case of incendiarism.

☞ The question as to who was elected Governor of the State of Maine was settled on Tuesday by the report of the legislative committee, in favor of seating Harris M. Plaisted, who was declared to have received a plurality of the votes cast at the last State election.

☞ The breaking up of the ice in the Ohio River at Cincinnati on Saturday last carried away a lot of coal laden barges, some of which were crushed, sending hundreds of tons of coal to the bottom. One steamer was sunk and much more damage done by the resistless torrent, to an amount estimated at $150,000.

☞ The embankment of a new canal at Passaic, N. J., gave way at about midnight Thursday, 6th inst., flooding the Reid & Barry Print Works, causing a loss of $25,000. Another mill was damaged to the extent of about $15,000, and every mill in town will be stopped until the break is repaired.

☞ The farmers of the Channel Islands are greatly elated at the steadily increasing demand from the United States for Jersey cattle, as well as at the high prices which the Yankees are willing to pay, three animals having been purchased lately at the unheard of price of 200 guineas each.

☞ During the past year the savings banks in New York State have increased 85,011 in the number of their depositors and $30,769,230 in the amount of deposits. Those of Rhode Island have increased 4489 in the number of depositors and the average amount of each deposit is $458 12. These are good indications of the general prosperity.

☞ According to the statement of the National Cotton Exchange, the total amount of the year's crop handled at ports and overland points of crossing to Dec. 31, was 3,736,517 bales—an increase over last year of 255,917 bales. Of this amount Northern mills have taken from all sources 839,717 bales against 915,104 bales in 1879.

☞ The store and stock of groceries, &c., of J. P. Andrews & Co., at Climax, Mich., was blown all to pieces last Monday evening by the explosion of 100 pounds of powder stored in the store. Twelve persons were injured, four of them fatally. The explosion was caused by the carelessness of a clerk who was weighing out powder by lamp light, for a customer.

☞ The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy has declared war upon proprietary medicines, which now make up a large part of the business of the druggists. The theory is that the sale of patent medicines interferes with the prescription business, and that a better profit would be made on the increased amount of drugs, put up on physicians' prescriptions, if the proprietary nostrums were dropped altogether from the pharmacist's stock in trade.

☞ The recent severe weather and heavy gales on the Atlantic Ocean, have caused serious losses to the cattle shippers. Of the cattle on board the steamer Brazilian, wrecked in the Mersey on the 4th inst., 40 were lost. The Enrique, at Liverpool from Baltimore, lost 126 cattle on the passage. The St. Albans, at Liverpool from Baltimore, lost 94, and the City of Liverpool at London from New York, lost 182.

☞ During the year 1880, not less than 7027 miles of new railway track was laid, on at least 234 different lines, in the United States. These figures are greater than in any year since 1871, and the mileage is greater by 54 per cent than that of 1879. The only State in which no work has been done is Mississippi, and the only Territories are Idaho, Wyoming and Indian, from which railways are kept, although eager to enter, and Alaska.

☞ Early last Monday evening an explosion set fire to H. T. Fletcher's currying shop in Woburn. John Donnelly, watchman, was badly burned. An exploded package, with a slow match attached, was found near the chimney showing that the explosion was not the result of accident. The fire was extinguished, but before sunrise the next morning the building was again set on fire, and damage to the amount of $8000 done to stock and building.

☞ Fred C. Edwards, for more than 20 years a stationer and bookbinder at Rutland, Vt., committed suicide in his store last Friday by hanging. The deceased was born in Northampton, Mass., removing to Brattleboro' in his boyhood, where he learned his trade. He was about 60 years old, of a quiet and unassuming nature, and was respectably connected. He was last seen about 10:30 o'clock A. M., looking over his books and in good spirits.

☞ The International Sanitary Conference met at Washington last week, and was called together by Secretary Evarts, who made an address of welcome. Hon. John Hay, assistant Secretary of State, was chosen as the presiding officer, and Thomas J. Turner of the Navy, secretary of the National Board of Health, secretary. In view of the absence of certain specialists, now on the way as delegates, and a lack of specific instructions on the part of several delegates present, from their governments, it was concluded to adjourn to Wednesday of this week, without proceeding to the consideration of any topic.

A GOOD name at home is a tower of strength abroad. Ten times as much Hood's Sarsaparilla used in Lowell as of any other.

The Markets.

BOSTON RETAIL PRICES.

Inside of Faneuil Hall Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1881.

[Corrected weekly by HILTON & WOODWARD, No. 5, *Veal and Mutton;* GEO. H. RUSSELL, Nos. 17 & 19 *Poultry and Game;* H. BIRD & CO., Nos. 38 & 40, *Beef, Pork, Lard and Hams;* C. C. CHAMBERLIN & CO., Nos. 79 & 81, *Butter, Cheese and Eggs;* SANDS, FURBER & CO., Nos. 88 & 90, *Fruit and Vegetables;* SHATTUCK & JONES, No. 128, *Fish;* GEO. E. RICHARDSON & CO., No. 1, F. H. Square, *Fruit and Nuts.*]

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

Butter, ℔ ℔,—		Cheese, ℔ ℔	14 @ 18
Lump	30 @ 60	Sage, ℔ ℔	16 @ 18
Prime tub	35 @ 38	Neufchatel, ea	@ 10
2d quality	25 @ 32	Eggs, ℔ doz	30 @ 35
common,	21 @ 23	Cape,	35 @ 40

Fruits and Berries.

Apples—℔ bbl	1 00 @ 2 00	Lemons, ℔ doz	20 @ 50
℔ pk	20 @ 40	Oranges, ℔ doz	60 @ 75
Cocoanuts, ea	5 @ 8	Quinces, pk	75 @ 1 00
Cranberries, ℔ qt	@ 12		

Fruits and Nuts—Dry and Canned.

Almonds, ℔ ℔	25 @ 40	Prunes, ℔ ℔	15 @ 20
shelled, ℔ ℔	50 @ 60	Peaches, ℔ ℔	20 @ 25
Apples, ℔ ℔	8 @ 12	℔ qt can	@ 50
Castana, ℔ ℔	10 @ 15	Raisins, lay's ℔ ℔	25 @ 33
Citron, ℔ ℔	25 @ 38	keg, ℔ ℔	10 @ 15
Dates, ℔ ℔	10 @ 15	Shagbarks, ℔ qt	8 @ 10
Figs, ℔ ℔	15 @ 40	Walnuts, English	15 @ 20
Filberts, ℔ ℔	15 @ 20	Naples,	@ 20
Peanuts ℔ qt	10 @ 15	Zante cur'ts, ℔ ℔	10 @ 12
Pecans ℔ ℔	@ 20		

Vegetables.

Beans, ℔ pk	@ 50	℔ barrel	1 75 @ 2 00
Beets, ℔ pk	@ 20	sweet, ℔ ℔	4 @ 6
Cabbage, ea	5 @ 10	Radishes, bch	@ 10
Carrots, ℔ pk	@ 25	Sage and Thyme—	
Celery, ℔ bch	15 @ 25	℔ bunch	@ 6
Cauliflowers, ea	15 @ 40	Spinach, pk	@ 50
Horseradish, ℔ ℔	@ 12	Squashes—	
Lettuce ℔ head	@ 10	Marrow, ℔ ℔	1½ @ 2
Onions, pk	@ 40	Hubbard, ℔ ℔	@ 2
Peas, split, ℔ qt	@ 10	Mushrooms, ℔	1 25 @ 1 50
Potatoes, ℔ pk	20 @ 25	Salsify, bch	15 @ 20
℔ bushel	75 @ 90	Turnips, ℔ pk	@ 20

Meats—Fresh.

Beef, ℔ ℔—		Lard, leaf,	9 @ 10
Sirloin steak	20 @ 25	Tried	9 @ 12
Round do	14 @ 16	Mutton—	
Rib, roast	12 @ 20	legs, ℔ ℔	12½ @ 18
Chuck rib	6 @ 12	fore qr, ℔ ℔	6 @ 10
Plate and nvls	6 @ 8	chops	15 @ 20
Soup pieces	3 @ 4	Pork, ℔ ℔	
Liver	8 @ 10	Roast and stks	9 @ 10
Hearts, ℔ ℔	3 @ 4	Suet, ℔ ℔	6½ @ 7
Hogs, round, ℔ ℔	@	Tallow, ℔ ℔	7½ @ 8
Haslet, sheep, ea	@ 5	Veal, h'd qr ℔ ℔	14 @ 17
Kidney, each	@ 8	fore qr	8 @ 12
Lamb—		loins	15 @ 20
hind qr, ℔	14 @ 17	Sweetbreads,	33 @ 50
fore qr, ℔	8 @ 10		

Meats—Salt, Smoked, &c.

Pork, hams, ℔ ℔	11 @ 13	smoked, ea	75 @ 87
Bacon, ℔ ℔	10 @ 12	Sheep, do. ℔ dz	@ 50
Shoulders, ℔ ℔	8 @ 9	Pigs' feet, ℔ ℔	@ 8
Salt, ℔ ℔	9 @ 11	Sausage, ℔ ℔	8 @ 10
Beef, corned, ℔ ℔	6 @ 12	Bologna, ℔ ℔	9 @ 10
Smoked, ℔ ℔	18 @ 20	Tripe, ℔ ℔	10 @ 12
Tongues, ℔ ℔	13 @ 15		

Poultry and Game.

Chickens, ℔ ℔	15 @ 17	Pigs, sck'g, ea	1 50 @ 3 00
Ducks, ch'ce, ℔ ℔	15 @ 20	quarter, ℔ ℔	10 @ 15
Black, pr	@ 1 00	Quail ℔ doz	2 00 @ 2 50
Fowls, ℔ ℔	11 @ 13	Rabbits, ea	25 @ 50
Geese, ℔ ℔	@ 15	Teal, pr	50 @ 75
Green, ℔ ℔	@ 20	Turkeys,—	
Grouse, ℔ pr	1 25 @ 1 50	choice, ℔ ℔	15 @ 25
Pigeons, ℔ doz	2 50 @ 3 00	Venison,—	
squabs, ℔ pr	50 @ 60	forequart, ℔ ℔	8 @ 10
Partridges, pr	@ 1 00	hindquart, ℔ ℔	16 @ 18

Fish—Fresh.

Bass, ℔ ℔	17 @ 20	Haddock, ℔ ℔	@ 6
Bluefish, ℔	@ 15	Halibut, ℔ ℔	@ 20
Cod, ℔ ℔	6 @ 8	chicken, ℔ ℔	@ 25
pickled, ℔ ℔	@ 8	Pickerel, ℔ ℔	10 @ 12
tongues, ℔ ℔	@ 12	Penobscot Salmon,	
cheeks, ℔ ℔	@ 12	fresh, ℔ ℔	@ 40
Liver Oil, pt	@ 40	Smelts, ℔ ℔	10 @ 15
Cusk, ℔ ℔	@ 6	Tautog, ℔ ℔	@ 10
Eels, ℔ ℔	10 @ 12	Trout, lake, ℔ ℔	@ 17
Flounders, ea	6 @ 10	White fish, ℔ ℔	@ 17
Green Turtle, ℔ ℔	@ 15		

Fish—Dry, Smoked, Shell, &c.

Cod, dry, ℔ ℔	7 @ 9	Lobster, ℔ ℔	@ 10
Clams, ℔ gall	@ 90	Oysters—Com. stew,	
Halibut, smkd, ℔ ℔	@ 12	℔ gall	1 25 @ 1 50
Fins, ℔ ℔	10 @ 12	Salmon, smk'd ℔	@ 20
Herrings, do. ℔ dz	@ 20	Pickled, ℔ ℔	@ 20
Scaled, ℔ box	@ 35	Scallops, qt	@ 30
Mackerel—		Terrapin, doz	12 00 @ 15 00
Salt, each	8 @ 20	Tongues and Sounds—	
Salt, ℔ kit	3 00 @ 5 00	℔ ℔	@ 12½

BOSTON WHOLESALE PRICES.

Carefully Corrected Weekly.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1881.

Beeswax.	
Yellow, ℔ ℔	24 @ 28
White, ℔ ℔	40 @ 50
Coal.	
Cannel, ℔ ton	10 00 @ 15 00
Anthracite, ℔ 2000 ℔s—	
retail	6 00 @ 6 50
cargo	5 50 @ 6 00
Coffee.	
Mocha, ℔ ℔	24 @ 24½
Java	17 @ 24
Maracaibo	12 @ 15½
Rio	10 @ 15
Cotton.	Upland. Gulf.
Ordinary	9½ 10½
Middling	11⅞ 12⅛
Fair	13⅛ 14⅛
Domestics.	
Sheetings and Shirtings—	
Heavy 4-4	9½ @ 12½
Medium 4-4	7½ @ 9½
Drills, brown	8½ @ 9
Print Cloths	3⅞ @ 4⅛
Cotton Flannels	10½ @ 17
Prints, fancy	6 @ 7
Fish.	
Cod, large, qtl	3 50 @ 4 25
small	2 75 @ 3 00
Hake	1 10 @ 1 25
Pollock	2 00 @ 2 25
Haddock,	1 75 @ 2 00
Mackerel—	
No. 1, ℔ bbl	13 00 @ 15 00
No. 2	5 50 @ 6 00
No. 3	4 25 @ 5 00
Alewives	3 50 @ 4 00
Salmon—	
No. 1, ℔ bbl	18 00 @ 20 00
Herring—	
scaled, ℔ box	15 @ 16
pickled, ℔ bbl	2 25 @ 2 75
Flour and Meal.	
Western sup	3 50 @ 4 00
Com. extra	4 00 @ 4 50
Wisconsin and Minnesota	
Com. to ch'ce	4 50 @ 8 25
Patents	6 50 @ 8 00
Michigan and Ohio—	
Choice ext	5 25 @ 5 50
Illinois and Indiana—	
Choice ext	5 50 @ 6 50
St. Louis ext	6 00 @ 6 50
Southern ext	6 00 @ 7 00
Corn Meal	@ 2 75
Rye Flour	5 75 @ 6 00
Oat Meal	5 00 @ 6 25
Fruit.	
Almonds—	
Soft shell	16 @ 18
Citron	19 @ 20
Currants	5⅛ @ 6
Dates ℔ ℔	4 @ 8
Pea Nuts	4⅛ @ 5½
Figs, drums	@
Layers	15 @ 25
Lemons, ℔ box	2 75 @ 4 00
Oranges, ℔ box	2 50 @ 3 00
Raisins, layer	2 25 @ 2 40
Loose Musc	2 05 @ 2 10
Furs.	
Corrected by *Dyer, Taylor & Co.*	
Mink N.E.dark	1 00 @ 1 50
do pale	35 @ 75
Muskrat	10 @ 15
kits	2 @ 9
Fox, red	1 10 @ 1 50
wood grey	60 @ 1 00
Marten	75 @ 1 00
Raccoon	25 @ 60
House cat	10 @ 25
Beaver skins,	1 00 @ 2 50
Otter	3 00 @ 6 00
Lynx	1 00 @ 2 00
Bear	3 00 @ 10 00
cub	1 00 @ 4 00
Skunk	10 @ 80
Wild Cat	20 @ 60
Fisher	5 00 @ 8 00
Buffalo Robes—	
Unlined	4 00 @ 15 00
Lined	6 00 @ 24 00
Grain.	
Corn, ℔ 56 ℔s—	
Old	61 @ 62½
New—Yellow	59½ @ 60
No. 1 mixed	59 @ 59½
No. 2 mixed	58½ @ 59
Ungraded	@
Steamer	58 @ 59
Oats	46 @ 53
Wheat	1 10 @ 1 22
Rye	1 03 @ 1 05
Barley	1 00 @ 1 30
Shorts, ℔ ton	@ 18 50
Fine Feed	18 50 @ 19 00
Middlings	19 50 @ 20 00
Cotton Seed Meal—	
℔ cwt	@ 1 35
℔ ton	@ 26 00
Hay—℔ 2000 ℔s.	
East.& North.	20 00 @ 24 00
At City Scales—retail.	
Country Hay—	
℔ ton	20 00 @ 25 00
Straw, 100 ℔s	1 00 @ 1 75
Hides and Skins.	
Calcutta Cow, ℔ ℔—	
Slaughter	12 @ 13
Dead green	10 @ 10½
B. Ayres, dry	23½ @ 24
Rio Grande	22½ @ 23
Western, dry	18 @ 20
Wet	9 @ 10
Goat Skins	30 @ 60
Honey.	
Cuba, ℔ gal	1 00 @ 1 25
Northern—	
Box, ℔ ℔	12 @ 18
Strained ℔ ℔	13 @ 15
Hops.	
1880,	15 @ 20
1879,	15 @ 18
Leather.	
Sole, B. Ayres	23 @ 25
common	22½ @ 24
Oak	35 @ 39
Upper, in rough—	
Hemlock	25 @ 29
Oak	30 @ 34
Calf Skins, ℔ ℔—	
Rough	55 @ 85
Finished	60 @ 85
French	1 20 @ 2 00
Lime.	
Rockland, ℔ cask	85 @ 90
Lumber.	
Pine, clear	25 00 @ 50 00
Coarse No.5	15 00 @ 17 00
Refuse	11 00 @ 14 00
Shipping b'ds	16 00 @ 17 00
Spruce—	
Nos. 1 & 2,	12 00 @ 16 00
Refuse	8 00 @ 10 00
Hemlock Boards—	
Nos. 1 & 2.	10 00 @ 11 50
Refuse	7 00 @ 8 00
Flooring Boards—	
Nos. 1 & 2.	30 00 @ 32 00
Refuse	13 00 @ 20 00
Clapboards—	
Extra Pine	35 00 @ 45 00
Sap do.	20 00 @ 35 00
Spruce	16 00 @ 30 00
Shingles	1 00 @ 4 25
Laths	1 40 @ 2 00
Molasses.	
New Orleans	40 @ 52
Barbadoes	38 @ 40
Cienfuegos	30 @ 36
Porto Rico	36 @ 50
Nails.	
10d to 60d—	
℔ 100 ℔s	@ 3 00
Oil.	
Linseed, Am.	@ 56
Crude Sperm	97½ @ 1 00
Do. Whale	52½ @ 55
Refined do	60 @ 65
Sperm, winter	1 12 @ 1 15

Do. spring	@
Lard, West. Ex	72 @ 74
Nos. 1 & 2	52½ @ 60
Extra Boston	74 @ 75
Neatsfoot ℔ gal.	55 @ 1 00
Old Metals, Rags, Paper Stock, &c.	
Old Copper, ℔ ℔	16 @ 19
Brass, ℔ ℔	10 @ 12½
Lead, ℔ ℔	4½ @ 4½
Pewter, ℔ ℔	7 @ 14
Zinc, ℔ ℔	3⅛ @ 3½
Sc'p Iron, cwt.	1 15 @ 1 20
Do. light, cwt.	75 @ 80
Cast Iron, cwt.	75 @ 80
White rags, ℔ ℔	4 @ 5½
Colored do., ℔ ℔	2⅛ @ 2⅛
Folded newsp's, ℔ ℔	2½ @ 2⅛
Waste paper, ℔ ℔	1⅛ @ 1⅛
Manilla rope, ℔ ℔	3 @ 3⅛
Soft wool rags ℔	16 @ 18
Old carpets, &c. ℔	9 @ 12
Waste woolens, ℔	6 @ 1¼
Petroleum.	
Crude	7½ @ 8⅛
Refined	11⅛ @ 11⅛
do. cases	12½ @ 13
Naptha	12½ @ 13
Produce.	
Apples, ℔ bbl	1 50 @ 1 75
dried, ℔ ℔	4 @ 4½
sliced, ℔ ℔	4½ @ 5½
evaporated, ℔	7 @ 9
Butter, ℔ ℔—	
Creameries	28 @ 34
prm Vt.& N.Y.	25 @ 27
fair to good	22 @ 24
common	15 @ 17
Western	20 @ 26
Beans, ℔ bushel—	
Small and ex	1 80 @ 1 90
Yellow Eyes	1 95 @ 2 15
Mediums	1 75 @ 1 85
Cheese, ℔ ℔—	
prime factory	12½ @ 13½
fair to good	12 @ 13
farm dairy	11½ @ 12½
skim	6 @ 9
Cranber's, bbl	4 00 @ 7 00
Cider, ℔ gal,	6 @ 9
Eggs, ℔ doz	32 @ 33
limed	22 @ 25
Onions, ℔ bbl	3 50 @ 4 25
Potatoes—	
Rose, ℔ bush	60 @ 70
Prolific, ℔ bu	55 @ 60
Sweet, ℔ bbl	1 75 @ 3 00
Poultry, ℔ ℔	8 @ 15
Pickles, ℔ bbl—	
coarse	@ 6 00
medium	9 00 @ 10 00
fine	11 00 @ 12 00
mixed	11 00 @ 12 00
Vinegar, ℔ gal.	10 @ 15
Provisions.	
Beef, Mess—	
West. mess	9 50 @ 10 00
West. ext.	10 00 @ 10 50
Plate	11 00 @ 12 00
Pork, prime	12 50 @ 13 00
Mess	14 00 @ 15 00
Clear	17 00 @ 18 00
Backs	18 00 @ 18 50
Lard, tce, ℔ ℔	9 @ 9½
caddies, ℔ ℔	9½ @ 10½
Hams, smoked	9½ @ 10
Hogs, dressed	6½ @ 6½
Salt—℔ hhd.	
Turks Island	2 00 @ 2 20
Liverpool	1 75 @ 1 90
bag, fine	2 25 @ 2 50
Coarse fine	1 60 @ 1 90
Seed.	
Corrected by *Schlegel & Fottler.*	
Clover, red	8½ @ 9
white Dutch	25 @ 30
Grass, ℔ bushel—	
Herds	2 75 @ 3 00
Hungarian	@ 1 50
Millet	@ 1 50
Red Top, bag	2 25 @ 2 50
Fowlmead'w	2 50 @ 3 00
Lawn	3 00 @ 4 00
R. I. Bent	@ 3 00
Ky. Blue	@ 2 00
Orchard	2 00 @ 2 25
Buckwheat, bu	@ 1 00
Barley, ℔ bush	1 00 @ 1 25
Rye, bush	1 15 @ 1 25
Wheat, winter	@ 2 50
Flax Seed	@ 3 00
Linseed, Am.	1 50 @ 1 55
Calcutta,	@ 2 00
Canary	2 00 @ 2 50
Mustard Seed	@ 10
Spices.	
Cassia, ℔ ℔	18⅛ @ 19½
Cloves	34 @ 36
Ginger	5 @ 5½
Mace	65 @ 70
Nutmegs	84 @ 86
Pepper	14 @ 15
Starch.	
Wheat, ℔ ℔	6⅛ @ 7
Corn, ℔ ℔	3⅛ @ 4
Potato, ℔ ℔	3⅛ @ 3⅛
Sugar.	
Cuba Muscovado—	
Fair to g'd ref	7⅛ @ 7⅛
Prime refining	8 @ 8⅛
Centrifugal	8⅛ @ 8⅛
Refined, cube	@ 10
Powdered	@ 10
Granulated	@ 9⅛
Coffee crush	7 @ 9⅛
Tallow.	
Rendered, ℔ ℔	6 @ 6⅛
Grease	4 @ 5
Teas.	
Gunpowder, ℔ ℔	25 @ 60
Imperial	35 @ 60
Hyson	20 @ 40
Young Hyson	25 @ 55
Hyson Skin	15 @ 25
Souchong	25 @ 70
Oolong	20 @ 75
Japan	22 @ 55
Tobacco.	
Wrappers, Conn. & Mass.	
Fillers	5⅛ @ 8
Seconds	10⅛ @ 13
Selections	37⅛ @ 45
New York assorted lots.	
Common	10 @ 11
Good	12⅛ @ 15
Penn. and Ohio	7⅛ @ 22
Cuba	80 @ 1 25
Yara	62⅛ @ 1 00
Wood and Bark.	
Retail prices ℔ cord.	
Bark, hemlock	@
Wood, hard	@ 10 00
soft	@ 8 00
Wholesale prices ℔ cord.	
Bark	@ 8 00
Wood, hard	5 75 @ 6 50
Soft	5 00 @ 5 75
Wool.	
Ohio and Pensylvania—	
Picklock	51 @ 52
Choice XX	47 @ 48
Fine X	47 @ 48
Medium	50 @ 51
Coarse	42 @ 43
Mich., N. Y. & Vermont—	
Extra and XX	45 @ 46
Fine	44 @ 45
Medium	45 @ 48
Common	40 @ 41
Other Western—	
Fine and X	44 @ 46
Medium	45 @ 48
Common	40 @ 41
Pulled extra	40 @ 50
Superfine	40 @ 52
No. 1	20 @ 30
Combing fleece	50 @ 55
Fine delaine	50 @ 53
California	18 @ 38
Texas	20 @ 35
Canada pulled	40 @ 47
do combing	45 @ 47
Cape Good Hope	28 @ 33

REMARKS.—The merchandise market is not active, but there is a confident feeling and a healthy tone, with few changes in prices, and but little speculation.

The coal market is firm, and dealers are purchasing rather more freely to keep up stocks. The demand for coffee has improved and there is a firmer and more confident feeling. There is no change to note in the cotton market, except that prices are rather firmer. Cotton goods of all kinds are firm, and are pretty closely sold up, with a fair amount of orders ahead. In woolen goods there is no improvement, either in demand or prices. Codfish continue in steady demand and unchanged. Hake, haddock and pollock quiet. Mackerel show no change in prices, but there is a firmer feeling and more inquiry. The flour market remains very dull, and sales are confined to small lots for home consumption, the export demand being checked by unfavorable advices from abroad. Very choice patents are scarce, and in fair demand, but other grades could not be largely sold except at concessions. There is a fair demand for corn and a firm feeling. Oats are firm and in steady demand, with light receipts. Rye and barley sell in small lots at unchanged prices. Shorts and fine feed are dull and weak. Hops nominally unchanged, but sales are almost too small to make a quotation. In hides there has been no movement of any consequence, and prices are steady. Sole leather is in moderate demand and prices are fair and unchanged. Rough and finished upper leather are in fair demand and unchanged. There is no change to note in the lumber market, but the demand is fair for the season. The stock of molasses is small, and there have been no sales of any consequence. Linseed oil is quiet and steady. Lard oil firm and fairly active. Sperm and whale oils unchanged. Petroleum in steady demand and firm. Pork is in good demand, and prices are firm. Beef quiet and unchanged. Lard is firm, and prices have an upward tendency. Salt dull, and prices favor buyers. The demand for sugars has improved and stocks of desirable grades are quite small. Refined sugars are in good demand and firm. The tea market shows a fair jobbing demand and no change in prices.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1881.

There is no great amount of activity in the produce market, business being mostly confined to small lots for immediate use.

Butter.—Receipts of the week, 2,395 bxs 8,933 pks. Trade continues dull, the demand being principally for the best creameries, or for fair grades of dairy butter. Really prime dairies are so scarce as to be practically out of the market, and figures quoted are almost nominal. We quote fine fresh creameries at 31@34c and good do at 28@30c ℔ ℔. Best New York and Vermont dairies at 25@27c, fine Western dairies at 23@26c ℔ ℔, 20@23c for fresh ladle-packed, and 15@17c ℔ ℔ for common winter butter, with only a moderate demand.

Richmond, Vt., Jan. 10, 1881.—Butter sold to-day at 18@22c ℔ ℔ for winter varieties. There was but little else offered—not enough to make a quotation. Cheese is in demand, and sells at 10¾@12c for whole milk; skims and half skims at 11½@12½c ℔ ℔. Potatoes sell at 45c ℔ bushel for Rose varieties, at the cars to ship.

Cheese.—Receipts of the week 771 bxs. There is a good demand from the trade for small lots, and prices are firm, with a strong feeling on the part of holders. The best factory is firm at 13¾@13⅞c, and fair to good lots sell at 11½@12½c ℔ ℔.

Little Falls, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1881.—The sales of cheese to-day were light amounting to only 100 boxes at 12c per ℔. There are stored here by dealers and dairy-men about 4000 boxes of factory and dairy-made cheese.

Eggs.—Receipts of the week 555 bxs, and 42 bbls. Prices have recovered from the extreme figures quoted last week, and buyers are purchasing as lightly as possible in expectation of a further decline. Northern and Eastern are quoted at 32@33c and limed at 22@25c ℔ doz.

Vegetables.—There is not a great deal doing in potatoes, but prices show no change. We quote Northern, Jacksons and Peerless at 50@55c; Nova Scotia Chenangoes at 45@50c; Prolifics at 55@60c; Vermont Rose at 60@65c; New York do at about 50c; Maine Central at 60@65c, and choice Houlton stock at 70c ℔ bush. Onions are firm at $3 50@4 25 ℔ bbl for red and yellow.

Beans.—There is a steady but moderate demand for pea beans at $1 80@1 90 ℔ bushel for prime. Mediums are firm at $1 75@1 85 ℔ bush. Yellow eyes sell at $1 90@2 15 ℔ bush for common and improved.

Fruit.—There is no change to note in the price of apples, which are firm and in steady demand at $1 50@1 75 ℔ bbl. Cranberries are selling at $4@7 ℔ bbl, the latter price for a very fancy lot of hand-picked Cape berries.

Poultry and Game.—Prices are tolerably firm and there is a steady demand for Western turkeys at 11½@13c, and 13@15c for Northern. Chickens sell at 8@9c for Western, and 13@15c for Northern; ducks sell at 10@12c; geese are dull at 8@10c. Grouse are firm at $1 12½@1 15 ℔ pair, and quail at $1 75@2 00 per doz.

Hay and Straw.—There is a quiet market for hay, and prices for anything except fancy are easier. There is very little fancy Canada hay on the market, and this description would bring $24 ℔ ton, but prime Eastern sells at $22@23, and common at $20@21 ℔ ton. Straw is quiet at $23@24 ℔ ton for rye, and $13@14 ℔ ton for oat.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 11, 1881.—Cotton steady; forward deliveries quiet; prices unchanged; middling uplands at 12c; New Orleans at 12⅛c. Flour market a shade stronger, with a moderate business for export, chiefly in low grades, and a light jobbing trade demand; No 2 at $3@3 60; superfine Western and State at $3 30@3 90; common to good extra at $4 25@4 65; good to choice do at $4 70@6 75; common to choice white wheat Western extra at $5@6; fancy do at $6 10@7; common to good extra Ohio at $4 30@6 75; common to choice extra St. Louis at $4 25@6 75; patent Minnesota extra good to prime at $6 50@7 25; choice to double extra do at $7 30@8. Southern flour—common to fair extra at $4 75@5 35; good to choice do at $5 40@6 75. Rye flour quiet at $5 10@5 35 for superfine. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat unsettled; rejected and ungraded spring at $1@1 03; No 3 do at $1 10; No 2 do at $1 13; ungraded red at $1 07@1 22¼; No 3 do at $1 16¾@1 17¾; No 2 do at $1 18@1 18¾; No 1 do at $1 25; ungraded white at $1 13@1 17¼; No 2 white at $1 15@1 15½; No 1 do at $1 16¾@1 17¾. Rye firm at 98c@$1. Barley quiet. Corn in fair demand; ungraded at 57¾c; No 3 at 53¾@54c; steamer at 54¾@54¾c; No 2 at 57¾c; steamer yellow at 54¾@55c; do white at 52@55c; No 3 at 43½@44c; No 3 white at 45@45¾c; No 2 at 44½@44¾c; No 2 white at 47¼@47¾c; No 1 at 44¾c; No 1 white at 48c; mixed Western at 43@45¾c; white Western at 45@48¾c; white State at 48¾@50¾c. Pork quiet; old mess at $12 75. Beef steady. Beef hams firm at $17@17 50. Cut meats active; hams at 8c; middles firm; long clear at $7 25; short clear at $7 65; long and short clear, half and half, at 7 7-16c. Lard higher and more active; prime steam at $9 15@9 20; city steam at $9 10; No 1 do at $8 75; refined quoted at $9 45. Butter—State at 17@33c; Western at 12½@27c. Cheese firm; State at 9¾@13¾c; half skims at 8¾@9¾c; Western flat at 10@12¾c; skims at 3@10c for poor to choice; cheddar at 10@12¾c for poor to choice.

Cincinnati, Jan. 11.—Pork nominally at $13 50. Lard stronger at $8 70@8 75. Bulkmeats quiet but firm; shoulders at 4¾c; clear rib at 7c. Bacon quiet but firm; clear rib at 7¾c; clear sides at 8¼c. Live hogs active and firm; common at $4@4 60; light at $4 60@4 85; packing at $4 85@5 10; butchers' grades at $5 10@5 25; receipts 4800 head; shipments 2700 head.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Flour nominally unchanged; winter wheat at $5@6 25; spring double extras at $4 75@5 75; extras at $4 25@4 75. Wheat unsettled, but generally higher; No 2 red winter at 97@98c; No 2 Chicago spring at 98¾c; No 3 Chicago spring at 86@89c. Corn active, firm and higher at 37¾c; rejected at 34¾c. Oats active and higher at 31¾c; rejected at 30c. Rye heavy at 88@89c. Barley steady, with a fair demand at $1 13. Pork strong and higher at $13 10@13 15. Lard strong and higher at $8 75. Bulkmeats strong and higher; shoulders at $4 25; short rib at $6 90; short clear at $7 15.

Milwaukee, Jan. 11.—Flour neglected. Wheat closed firm; No 2 Milwaukee at 98¾c; No 3 at 85c; No 4 do at 77c. Corn quiet; No 2 at 37¾c. Oats easier; No 2 at 30¾c. Rye quiet; No 1 at 80¾c. Barley higher but inactive; No 2 spring at 84c. Provisions steady; mess pork at $12 85. Lard—prime steam at $8 62½.

REPORT OF THE

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET,

At Brighton and Watertown.

BY GEO. J. FOX.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1881.

Amount of stock at Market:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Shotes.	Hogs.	Veals.
This week	4,045	3,526	—	14,606	47
Last week	8,715	10,210	—	16,141	75
Last year, Jan. 14,	3,140	7,404	—	12,038	24
Horses	60				

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

	Cattle.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Sheep.
Maine	480	—	Rhode Island	6	—
New Hampshire	104	328	Connecticut	14	—
Vermont	399	2671	Western	2,992	
Massachusetts	50	72	Canada	—	313
New York	—	142			
Total				4,045	3,526
Left over					

CATTLE AND SHEEP BY RAILROADS, &c.

	Cattle.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Sheep.
Fitchburg	1129	1356	Bos. & Albany	2,164	—
Lowell	241	2170	Boston & Maine	20	—
Eastern	480	—	On foot & boats	11	—
Total				4,045	3,526

DROVES OF CATTLE AND SHEEP.

	Cattle.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Sheep.
Maine.—			A. B. Averill		67
Rackliff & Howe	147		H. Ingerson		148
Libby & Co.	115		Gilfillen & Moor		60
Rackliff & Webster	33		J. W. Crampton		120
J. Weller & Son	40		B. S. Hastings	14	
B. F. Simpson	12		R. P. Pollard	4	
Wells & Richardson	33		W. M. Means		122
Eldridge Bros	18		Taylor & Harpin	3	32
S. G. Manter	16		L. T. Mallory		30
G. W. Coolidge	16		W. Ricker		411
Mr. Jewett	14		Late N'thn Trains	211	160
H. W. Dow	10		**Massachusetts—**		
Mr. Abbott	6		H. Buffington	7	
J. Mollay	20		W. H. Bardwell	23	
New Hampshire—			H. Bird & Co.	16	
C. Leavitt & Son	20		J. D. Hosmer	4	
Dow & Moulton	26	60	**Rhode Island—**		
J. S. Fry	2		C. Leavitt & Son	6	
M. Pike	16	200	**Connecticut—**		
S. Crafts	20		C. Leavitt & Son	14	
T. J. Counter	10		**New York—**		
Vermont—			G. Berry		142
Kimball & Whipple	117		**Western—**		
A. C. Kibling	6	89	A. N. Monroe	1830	
G. B. Evans	13	50	Hathaway & Swift	624	
A. B. Edwards	18		T. M. Duche & Son	224	
G. A. Baldwin	16		C. Leavitt & Son	83	
M. G. Flanders	13	113	J. F. Stetson	32	
P. M. Hunt	16	130	J. McFlynn	76	
H. V. Whipple	7		E. Farrell	65	
F. S. Kimball	17	47	Fitch & Eames	56	
Sargent & Turner	4	110	**Canada—**		
N. K. Campbell	7		O. S. Hurlbert		148
G. W. Brownell	18	50	C. H. Potter		165

NORTHERN CATTLE.

PRICES ON 100 ℔s. DRESSED WEIGHT.

Good oxen	$7.00 @ 7.50	Second quality	$4.50 @ 5.50
Fair to good	5.75 @ 6.50	Third quality	4 00 @ 4.75
Few pairs premium bullocks			$7.75 @ 8.50

Union Market, Watertown, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1881.—If last week was unfortunate for drovers who had their cattle on late trains, this week was much more so, inasmuch as cattle did not sell at a rise. In obtaining receipts on back trains, not having an opportunity to see each drover as usual, we were obliged to make an estimate of the contents on a train of twenty carloads. Several owners we did see, and through them obtained our estimate. Northern New York was not represented this week—their stock is usually fed at Cold River on the way to market. Taylor & Harpin had with their stock a full blooded Jersey steer; we do not remember of ever noticing a similar case at market. Our range of quotations on Northern we have not changed; fancy cattle we thought sold full as well; if any change, it was on common to medium grades, that were not disposed of with the promptness gratifying to the owners. Our sales show prices at 8¾c, which we call the very top, and farmers need not think that they all have just as good cattle of their own feeding—they know better.

TRANSACTIONS AT THE YARDS.

J. S. Fry sold 2 oxen estimated to dress 1000 ℔s each at 8c.

R. P. Pollard had at market a prime fat cow weighing 1640 ℔s, fed by Mr. Jewell of Grafton, Vt; also 4 3-year olds on sale.

Taylor & Harpin sold 2 stags to dress 650 ℔s at 7c.

T. J. Courser sold 4 oxen to A. G. Heath to dress 2160 ℔s the pair at 8c; 4 oxen to dress 1000 ℔s each at 7¾c; 2 stags 2400 ℔s live at $80.

G. A. Baldwin sold 2 oxen of his own feeding at Bradford, Vt., to A. G. Heath to dress 1200 ℔s each—he is fond of his jokes, which he must have taken from his father; for instance, asking him how much the pair would probably shrink; he said, "oh, nothing," they were very light shrinkers.

G. B. Evans sold 4 oxen to dress 1150 ℔s each at 7¾c.

P. M. Hunt sold 2 oxen to H. Bird & Co. to dress 1400 ℔s at 8¾c; 6 at 8c.

H. V. Whipple sold 2 oxen to dress 1075 ℔s at 7¾c; 1 fat cow at $38.

WESTERN CATTLE.

PRICES ℔ ℔ ON THE LIVE WEIGHT.

Extra	5¾ @ 6¼	Light to fair	4¼ @ 5
Good to prime	5¼ @ 5¾	Slim	4 @ 4¼
A few lots of premium steers cost			6¼ @ 6½

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 11 and 12, 1881.—2648 head, including all the Eastern for the week; 2144 the total of Western at these yards. Illinois is well represented with steers from that State. The bulk of the Western cattle are bought at Chicago. It was generally conceded that prices ruled lower by ¼c per pound, but in conversation with a butcher pretty generally known at market, Martin Kane, that he could not see where the decline came in, for his part; he called, for one thing, the quality as a whole not as good, and where the lot of cattle offered at ¼c lower rate, he could see a difference in quality to offset the price; that was his opinion. The butchers and dealers opinions differ as might be expected somewhat; each one has a right to an opinion, which is generally expressed forcibly at market. The bulk of the Western cattle were in the hands of A. N. Munroe who claimed ¼c decline and not a very quick demand.

SALES AT BRIGHTON.

A. N. Munroe sold 22 Western av 1266 ℔s at $6 10; 24 Western av 1403 ℔s at 6c live; 28 cattle av 1232 ℔s at 5¾c; 37 cattle av 1213 ℔s at 5¾c; 16 cattle av 1089 ℔s at 5¾c; 32 cattle av 1158 ℔s at $5 35; 29 cattle av 1032 ℔s at $4 80.

E. Farrell sold 30 steers av 1275 ℔s at 5¾c; 5 steers av 1100 ℔s at 4¾c; 6 cattle av 1200 ℔s at $5 65.

J. F. Stetson sold 32 head in small lots.

C. Leavitt & Son sold 9 steers av 1225 ℔s at $5 80; 7 cattle av 1200 ℔s at 5¾c; 6 cattle av 1175 ℔s at 5¾c; 15 steers av 1259 ℔s at 5¾c.

Fitch & Eames sold 21 cattle av 1100 ℔s at 5¼c; 12 steers av 1250 ℔s at 5¾c.

J. McFlynn sold 12 cattle av 1240 ℔s at 5¾c; 9 cattle av 1200 ℔s at $5 60; 8 cattle av 1050 ℔s at 5c.

MAINE CATTLE, BEEF AND STORE.

Prices of Store Cattle—Working Oxen, ℔ pair, from $75@100 to $110@160; milch cows and calves from $20 to $38; extra $40 to $45; farrow cows, $12 to $26; yearlings, $7 to $12; two-years-old, $12 to $24; three-years-old, $20 to $38. Veal calves, 2c@6c ℔ ℔. Fancy milch cows, $50@65.

MAINE CATTLE BEEF AND STORE.—Quite a portion of the Maine stock had to be unloaded at Waterford, Me., in consequence of snow blockade, and did not arrive at market until a day later. The train was largely composed of likely beef cattle; Wells & Richardson had 33 head, all for beef. J. Weller & Son had 20 odd oxen for beef with a few steers; 5 prs of working oxen girthing from 6 ft 6 in to 6 ft 7 in, also some 2-year olds. J. D. Hosmer 1 pr oxen girthing 6 ft 4 in, 2290 ℔s at $85. Rackliff & Webster sold to Sawyer & Hollis 26 likely oxen at top market price, would average 1900 ℔s live; 2 of the lot that would not shrink over 25 ℔ cent were fed by Chas. Leighton, a good feeder, from Cumberland, Me.; 2 fed also by G. T. Merrill to dress 2900 ℔s; his cattle showed what the town of Gray, Me., can send in; the 26 head were all from the towns of Gray and New Gloucester, Me.; the firm have had 144 on the road, the best lot of cattle for the past four years. One pair two firms of drovers were anxious to buy for market of Mr. Barton of Dexter, Me., but Mr. Rackliff was the lucky one; nice Herefords that weighed 5000 ℔s, before their arrival at market was offered 9¼c dressed; a very fancy pair in every respect.

NEW MILCH COWS AND SPRINGERS.—We could not learn definitely with regard to the milch cow trade, on account of the non-appearance of the Eastern train, until Wednesday. A fair call at Union Market if buyers can buy at their own figures. Sales scarce at high rates. H. V. Whipple sold 1 new milch cow and calf at $38. Taylor & Harpin sold 2 new milch cows with calves at $56 the lot; the owners were expecting to obtain $65 for the two. Lighter supply from Maine than usual.

VEAL CALVES.—47 head only. Good veals in demand at 5@6¾c for anything but swillers or those fed on skim milk.

STORE PIGS AND FAT HOGS.—The stock of fat hogs for the week numbered 14,606 head. Not any change in rates. J. P. Squires & Co. 8166; Chas. North & Co. 4680; Niles Bros. 1760 head, bought by their agents out West. Pigs none.

POULTRY.—Sales at 9 cts ℔ ℔, with light supply not over 500 ℔s, the lots mixed at the above rates.

NORTHERN SHEEP.

Prices—Sheep, in lots, 3½@6½c ℔ ℔, or $2.50@7.00 per head. Lambs 4½@6½c.

It will be noticed in our table we have not given the West credit for any sheep for the week—something unusual, and we think there must be a mistake at the landing; we were told of no arrivals by any party; it might have been an oversight by the station agent, as we do not believe that G. W. Hollis was without Western sheep, even for one week. From the North 3526 head put upon the market at Watertown at intervals, as the trains arrived. On really good flocks not any trouble in the disposal, and a grain advance, while on common to medium grades not any rise on the decline of last week. Wm. Ricker had his hands full of business, having 411 head; 353 were famous good sheep and lambs, fed by the following parties: 11 by Mr. Parks; 214 by Mr. Cockran; 32 by Maj. T. Nelson; 36 by T. Farron; all lambs but about 30 head, average weight 83½ ℔s, 2 ℔s sk; H. Ingerson 109 lambs and sheep, weight 13,620 ℔s to G. A. Sawyer, at 6¾ and 6¾c; Dow & Moulton sold 60 sheep, av 91 ℔s at 5¾; Gilfillan & Moore 62 head mixed lot av 83 ℔s at 5¾c; G. Berry sold a mixed lot of 142, average 100 ℔s at 6c ℔ ℔.

HIDES, PELTS, SWINE, &c.

Brighton hides, 8@8½; country hides, 7½@8; calf skins —@12½c ℔ ℔; pelts, $1.00@1.62½ each. Tallow—Brighton, 7@8c; country, 3½@4c. Western fat hogs, — ℔ ℔; Store pigs, —@— wholesale; —@—c at retail. Columbia county pigs, —@—c; sucking pigs, —. Northern dressed hogs, —@—c. Lamb Skins $— @ $1.62½ ea. Selected pelts, $1.75 each.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The late storm was detrimental to the interest of the live stock market, inasmuch as trains of cattle and sheep did not put in an appearance in a number of cases, thereby causing the owners to stand a poorer chance in the selling, as a large portion of butchers had made their purchases. One drover said it was $100 out of his pocket to have the stock behind, but in the case of snow blockades we do not consider railroads to blame, or in the case of an accident that could not be helped, but cattle dealers do show their grievances, and where live stock is concerned they should be put through without delay, that they may be fed and watered. A train of Western cattle 17 cars, a train of Northern 20 cars, also 23 odd cars of Eastern, were behind time considerably this week. The bulk of the cattle were sold at a decline of ¼c per ℔; on sheep a shade better feeling on fancy flocks. Prices on cows run quite steady; hogs without change from last week's quotations, with poultry in very light supply.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Albany, Jan. 10, 1881—Cattle—receipts 7725 head, against 4165 last week; supply mostly native; quality fair to good; demand light and prices about last week's range, being 5@6c; most cases 5¾@5¾c. Sheep and lambs—receipts 17,400 head; 3800 more than last week; last week's prices for sheep are maintained, being 6@6¾c ℔ ℔; prime stock, for export, brought 6¾c ℔ ℔; lambs scarce with little inquiry at 5¾@7c for common to extra.

Chicago, Jan. 10, 1881.—Hogs—receipts 29,000 head; shipments 3200 head; quality excellent; prices 5c higher; all sold; mixed packing at $4 60@4 85; light at $4 65@4 90; good to prime heavy at $5@5 35; packers principal buyers. Cattle—receipts 2800 head; shipments 3400 head; demand good and trade generally better; all sold early and shipped out; common to fair shipping at $4@4 50; good to choice at $4 80@5 25. Sheep—receipts, 400 head; shipments 1800 head; market quiet; common to medium at $4 30@4 60; good to choice at $5@5 50.

Jan 11, 1881—Hogs—receipts 38,000 head; shipments 1500 head; market active; opened strong, but closed quiet and weak; some unsold; choice heavy at $4 90@5 35; mixed heavy packing at $4 60@4 90; light at $4 65@4 85; fancy light at $4 00@4 95. Cattle—receipts 4400 head; shipments 2300 head; market unchanged, with a moderate inquiry; steadily held; no demand for exports; prime held at $6; shipping at $3 90@4 25, mainly at $4 50@4 90. Sheep—receipts 1500 head; shipments —— head; market steady, sales at $4 50@5 20; common at $3 50;

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1881.

The new year opens with a comparatively quiet market for all kinds of Wool, the sales comprising only 1,294,450 ℔s of all kinds, against 2,611,800 ℔s for the corresponding week last year. Manufacturers have, no doubt, been kept back by the stormy weather, and will be in market in greater force in a week or two.

In prices there is no change, and it will be seen that in fleeces the movement has been light, X and XX Ohio selling at 47@48c ℔ ℔. Combing Wools have been in demand and command full prices, with sales of fine Ohio delaine at 50@50½c, Michigan delaine at 48c, and fine and medium Ohio combing at 55c ℔ ℔. There has been a fair business doing in California Wool, with sales of 407,000 ℔s spring and fall, and in pulled Wools, with sales of 205,000 ℔s, both at prices indicating no change. The business in foreign has been quite light, comprising a few small lots of Australian and Cape.

The sales of the week have been as follows

Ohio, and other Fleeces—The sales include 15,000 ℔s Ohio X and XX at 48c; 42,000 ℔s XX at 47½c; 7000 ℔s X and above at 47c; 8000 ℔s Michigan X at 44c; 4000 ℔s No 1 at 49c; and 1500 ℔s Wisconsin X at 42½c ℔ ℔.

Combing and Delaine Fleeces—The sales include 27,000 ℔s Ohio at 50½c for delaine and 55c for fine and medium combing; 100,000 ℔s medium combing at 55c; 1000 ℔s combing at 51c; 38,000 ℔s at 50c; 2000 ℔s at 48@50c; 33,100 ℔s fine Ohio delaine at 50c; and 4100 ℔s low combing at 42c ℔ ℔.

Texas Oregon and Territory Wools—The sales include 50,000 ℔s Texas at 29½@31½c; 37,000 ℔s at 24@34c; 5500 ℔s Valley Oregon at 40c; 35,000 ℔s Eastern Oregon at 33c; 15,000 ℔s Territory at 30@32c; 7000 ℔s at 25c; 3000 ℔s at 22½c; 3000 ℔s at 24c; 6400 ℔s at 26c; 3000 ℔s black at 27c; 3000 ℔s fall at 30c; and 1000 ℔s at 31c ℔ ℔.

Unwashed and Unmerchantable Fleeces—The sales include 1200 ℔s unwashed at 32½@36c; 10,000 ℔s Ohio fat sheep at 37½c; 3000 ℔s No 1 unwashed at 36c; 7000 ℔s unwashed and unmerchantable at 31c; 3000 ℔s black fleece at 34c; 7000 ℔s black at 30c; 250 ℔s unwashed tags at 25c; and 2000 ℔s bucks and locks at 14c ℔ ℔.

California Wool—The sales include 66,200 ℔s spring at 25@38c; 30,000 ℔s at 35@36c; 1500 ℔s at 30c; 200,000 ℔s fall at 22@29c; and 110,000 ℔s at 18@18½c ℔ ℔.

Pulled Wool—The sales include 7000 Maine super at 50@52c; 60,000 ℔s super at 45@52c; 58,000 ℔s at 42@47c; 9000 ℔s at 41c; 11,000 ℔s X pulled at 42c; 8000 ℔s lambs at 38c; 9100 ℔s pulled, various at 26@48c; 38,000 ℔s California at 37c; 3100 ℔s on private terms; 3000 ℔s low super at 33c; and 1000 ℔s No 1 at 28c ℔ ℔.

Scoured, Tub Washed and Noils—The sales include 1000 ℔s scoured at 90c; 2500 ℔s at 80c; 20,000 ℔s at 70c; 14,000 ℔s at 55@90c; 5200 ℔s at 65@72½c; 1500 ℔s at 75c; 8700 ℔s at 55c; and 5000 ℔s at 55@90c ℔ ℔. In tub washed sales of 3000 ℔s at 52½c, and 15,000 ℔s at 47½c ℔ ℔. In Noils sales of 4000 ℔s at 52c; and 14,200 ℔s at 31@65c ℔ ℔.

Foreign Wool—The sales include 10,000 ℔s Australian at 45c; 25,000 ℔s at 43@45c; 1000 ℔s New Zealand at 45c; 10,000 ℔s Australian cross bred at 40c; 30,000 ℔s Cape at about 30c, and 10,000 ℔s Cape pulled on private terms.—*Shipping List.*

FISH MARKETS.

Gloucester, Jan. 12.—Fresh fish, with the exception of halibut, have been in fair supply. Wholesale quotations are as follows: Fresh halibut 16c ℔ ℔ for white and 11c ℔ ℔ for gray; market codfish at 2¼c ℔ ℔; steak codfish, 4c ℔ ℔; haddock at 2¼c ℔ ℔; hake, cusk and pollock at ¾@1¼c ℔ ℔; fresh tongues at 7@8c ℔ ℔; frozen herring at 75c ℔ hundred in number. The salt fish market remains quiet but steady at the following quotations: George's codfish at $5 50 ℔ qtl for large and $3 75 for small; large pickled bank at $3 62½@3 75 ℔ qtl; small — $2 87; cured bank cured at $4 75 ℔ qtl; large shore at $5; haddock at $2 25@2 50 ℔ qtl; cusk at $2 50; hake at $1 12½@1 25 ℔ qtl; pollock at $1 50@2 25 ℔ qtl; halibut heads at $3 50 ℔ bbl; fins and napes at $4 00 ℔ bbl; trimmed fins at $8@10 ℔ bbl. Tongues and sounds at $8@10 ℔ bbl; cod tongues $5 50@6 ℔ bbl. Pickled haddock at $4@4 50 ℔ bbl. Round Newfoundland herring at $2 25@2 50 ℔ bbl; Eastport at $2 50@3 ℔ bbl; shore do at $3 ℔ bbl; Labrador split at $5 75@6 25 ℔ bbl. Trout $10 ℔ bbl; No 1 salmon at $19 ℔ bbl. Swordfish at $— ℔ bbl. Scaled smoked herring 22@24c ℔ box; No 1 herring at 16c ℔ box; smoked halibut at 10@10½c ℔ ℔; boneless fish at 2¾@3¼c ℔ ℔; English at 9@10c ℔ ℔. Tanners' oil at 38@40c ℔ gal; porgie oil at 37c ℔ gal; medicine oil at 65@90c ℔ gal as to quality; scraps $9@12 ℔ ton. Salt mackerel last sales of shore as follows: No 1 at $14@14 50 ℔ bbl; No 2 at $5 25@6 ℔ bbl; No 3 at $3 75@4 ℔ bbl.

Financial Matters.

SALES OF STOCKS---CLOSING PRICES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1881.

U. S. Pacific 6s, 1896	130
" Sixes, 1881	101¾
" New Fives	101¾
" 4½'s	112¾
" 4s	112¾
Dist. of Columbia 3.65s	104
New York & New England R. R. 7s	117
Hartford & Erie R. R. 7s	54¾
Eastern R. R. 4½s	103
Rutland R. R. 6s	100
Union Pacific R. R. 8s sinking fund	119¾
Cinn, Sandusky & Cleveland R. R.	18¾
New Mexico & So. Pacific R. R., 7s	117
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe R. R. 1st mort. 7s	125
Boston Water Power Co.	12¾
Boston Land Company	10¾
Boston Gas Light Co.	800
Worcester & Nashua R. R.	62
Cheshire R. R. pref.	60
Boston & Maine R. R.	146
Eastern R. R.	38
Boston & Providence R. R.	154
Fitchburg R. R.	145¾
New York & New England R. R.	53¾
Boston & Albany R. R.	164
Old Colony R. R.	126
Boston & Lowell R. R.	101
Nashua & Lowell R. R.	140
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R.	22¾
Rutland R. R. pref.	29¾
Norwich & Worcester R. R.	146
Northern R. R. in N. H.	98¾
Portland, Saco & Portsmouth R. R.	115
Connecticut River R. R.	158
Vermont & Massachusetts R. R.	126
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.	176¾
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.	147¾
Union Pacific R. R.	114
Osceola Mining Co.	38¾
Calumet & Hecla Mining Co., ex div.	256
Quincy Mining Co.	44¾

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1881.

The money market still remains easy; rate between the banks at about 2½ per cent, although few transactions were made at 3 per cent. New York funds sell at a slight premium, say 10 cents per $1000. Call loans are still made at 5 per cent, but good paper is taken at 4½ per cent. Corporation paper is scarce, but readily taken when offered at four per cent. Government Bonds are stronger, the District Columbias selling at 104. The stock market has been very active during the past week, showing gains in all classes of securities until yesterday, when a slight reaction set in. The Land stocks have been unusually active, moving up quite steadily since the first of the month; higher prices are predicted. The New York market has been very strong, but a reaction is likely to take place in a few days, as dividend paying stocks have advanced to a price where great caution ought to be used before investing.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Works through the blood, regulating, toning and invigorating all the functions of the body.

Ringworm Humor and Salt-Rheum.

RAYNHAM, MASS., Aug. 12, 1878.

C. I. HOOD & CO.: Gentlemen— * * * * I have had ringworm humor and salt-rheum so badly that my body was covered with raw sores; so, also, my head and face. I have had any number of doctors in the last seven years, and none of them could cure me. One day my mother was in the city of Taunton, and found one of your cook books, and in reading it I found many people testifying to cures from the use of your Sarsaparilla and Olive Ointment. I felt forced to try it, although I had seen many things advertised that never did me any good. I have now taken two small bottles and one large one of Sarsaparilla, and used three boxes of Ointment. I now call myself cured. Nothing can be seen of the humor but the dim outlines of the sores. I shall take two more bottles, and then the cure will be complete.

I am gratefully yours,
EDGAR F. WHITMAN.

Biliousness, Sick Headache.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & CO.: Gents—Please send me by express two bottles HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA and a few Cook Books for distribution. Your preparation has worked wonders in the case of my wife, who has been troubled with sick headache and biliousness for years. She only took one-half teaspoonful at a dose, and has not been so well for five years as now. She found that within a week after taking it she felt very much better, and is now entirely free from those severe headaches. She has not taken any of any account since last spring, and what little she had is lent to do some others some good, and we must have it in the house.

Yours truly,
HOMER B. NASH.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Is sold by all druggists. Price $1, or six large bottles for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

☞ Use HOOD'S TOOTH-POWDER.

New England Farmer,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

DARLING & KEITH,

34 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, 1st insertion,	*12 cts. per line.*	
Each subsequent insertion,	*8*	" "
Business Notices, first "	*15*	" "
Each subsequent "	*12*	" "
Reading Matter Notices, . . .	*50*	" "

Advertisements must be sent in as early in the week as Tuesday, to secure insertion.

Advertisers are charged for the space occupied in filling up regular measure.

Advertising must be prepaid.

Changes cannot be allowed without extra charge.

No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar.

Notices to Probate and Farm Advertising.

☞ The above are *net* prices for all advertising less than $100 per month.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

The following gentlemen, who authorized Agents to circulate NEW ENGLAND FARMER, will canvass for subscribers and collections in the following Counties in New England:

G. W. NYE, ... WORCESTER CO., MA.
LESTER BARNES, ... NORFOLK CO., MASS.
FREEMAN HOBBINS, . . . ORANGE CO., VT.
E. W. CHEEVER, ... CALEDONIA, ESSEX, & LAMOILLE COUNTIES, VT.
A. W. WINGATE, ... YORK CO., ME.

Subscribers are requested to forward their subscriptions without waiting for the Agent to call. The date on the label will always show how far they have paid.

CLUBBING WITH THE MAGAZINES.

Other publishers, who are desirous of taking one or more of the leading periodicals, will find it for their interest to make them in connection with the FARMER. In the following list, the figures show the price of the magazine or paper in connection with the weekly NEW ENGLAND FARMER, postage paid on both publications:

International Review (to new subscribers only) .	$5 25
Atlantic Monthly	5 50
Harper's Bazar	5 50
Harper's Monthly	5 50
Harper's Weekly	5 50
Harper's Weekly	9 25
Harper's Magazine	6 35
Harper's Bazar	2 90
Harper's Monthly	4 60
Harper's Weekly	3 25
Harper's Bazar	3 75
Harper's Magazine	2 50
Harper's Monthly	2 75
Harper's Weekly	3 40
Harper's Bazar	3 75
Harper's Magazine	3 65
Harper's Monthly	3 75
Harper's Weekly	5 50
Harper's Bazar	5 50
Harper's Magazine	3 50
Harper's Monthly	3 25
Harper's Weekly	5 00
Harper's Bazar	3 15
Harper's Magazine	9 25
Harper's Monthly	6 35
Harper's Weekly	2 90
Harper's Bazar	4 60
Harper's Magazine	3 25
Harper's Monthly	3 75
Harper's Weekly	2 50
Harper's Bazar	2 75
Harper's Magazine	3 40
Harper's Monthly	3 75
Harper's Weekly	3 50

Juveniles.

POSTAGE FREE—Subscribers will bear in mind that our prices *include the cost of postage*, which is paid by the publishers.

Our club subscriptions for the above named periodicals are for one year, and **the money must in all cases accompany the order.** Any one may desire one or more of the papers named to be kept back until the next year after the balance required, (found by deducting $2 from the price given for both publications,) and we will forward promptly the back numbers ordered. Subscriptions to the monthly issues will commence with January, or with the volume, if so ordered.

We do not take subscriptions to any other publications at the above named rates, nor at any reduction from the prices here given.

Specimen Copies.—We cannot furnish specimen copies of any publication except the FARMER.

N. B. After receiving the first number of the magazine ordered, subscribers will know that we have fulfilled our part of the contract, and any complaint of non-reception, or order for change, *should be addressed to the publishers of the periodical in question and not to us.*

Farmers' Directory.

INSURANCE.

Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Cash Capital and Cash Fund, $893,677.64.
Dividends paid on every expiring Policy 50 per cent. on average for past 10 years, and 20 per cent. on average of the liabilities, $790,000. Surplus, $700,000. This Company pays for damage by lightning, where actual marks of fire are visible.
Office, 53 Beekman St., New York. W. MUNSON, Pres't.
CHAS. A. HOLDEN, Sec'y. 17

PRODUCE.

COTTON SEED MEAL.
One Thousand Tons
COTTON SEED MEAL,
For sale in ton and car lots.
J. E. SUPER & CO., 2 India St., Boston, Mass.

C. C. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE AND LARD,
Nos. 79 & 81 Faneuil Hall Market,
BOSTON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. W. DENNIS & CO.,
Sole Proprietors in the N. E. States of the
BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS,
For Cider, Lard and Tallow, Wine, etc. Also, Cider Supplies.
Office, No. 105 Southampton Street, Boston.
Any infringements of this will be dealt with accordingly. 25

General Intelligence.

PERSONAL.

The Chinese Minister at Washington is credited with an excellent bon mot. Some one asked him what his countrymen would do, where they would go if they were driven out of the United States? "I expect, sir," he replied, "that they would go to Ireland, as that seems to be the only country in which the Irish do not rule."

Gen. Nathan Goff of Clarksburg, W. Va., has been appointed and confirmed as Secretary of the Navy. During the war he was Colonel of the Third Virginia (Union) Infantry. Since 1873 he has been United States District Attorney for the District of West Virginia.

M. T. Shackett of Middlebury, Vt., the cattle drover who disappeared some six months ago, leaving debts of about $60,000, has been heard from in Missouri, and is reported to have said that he is going to return and will pay his debts in full.

A new era of prosperity has evidently dawned on the old Norwich University, at Northfield, Vt., now that Col. Chas. H. Lewis of Boston, has become identified with and interested in this military institution. Col. Lewis, the new President, has arranged to pay the salaries of at least six professors, and pledges fifty paying students by the first of September. He also promises to erect another building, if necessary, for educational purposes, and as soon as the number of scholars reaches 100, will give an additional $25,000 to the college. President Lewis will at once devote himself to the raising of a scholarship fund.

The Hon. Alexander Hyde of Lee, a member of the General Court, representing the Fifth Berkshire District in the House, died very suddenly in this city on Tuesday afternoon, from heart disease. Mr. Hyde was leaving the State House after the House had adjourned, and fell upon the pavement in front of that building in a fit of unconsciousness, dying a few minutes afterward while being conveyed to the hospital. Mr. Hyde was a native of the town of Lee, and was about 66 years old. He was a graduate of Williams College, and has always been an active and useful citizen of his town. At one time he was editor of the *Valley Gleaner*, but of late years has followed the business of farming, keeping up his literary work, however, by frequent articles in the newspapers to which he was a valued contributor, especially on subjects connected with agriculture. His merits as a scholar and as a farmer were recognized in the Legislature by his appointment as a member of the committees on agriculture and on education.

Rumor has it that Vice President-elect Arthur is to be married next fall to Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, whose husband died less than a year ago. Gen. Arthur's wife has been dead about a year. Mrs. Roberts is handsome and has a fortune of $4,000,000.

Mr. J. F. Armour of Chicago, of the great pork packing firm that made $5,000,000, more or less, on a corner in pork, died suddenly in Cincinnati last week of Bright's disease. He was on his way to Florida, to his elegant winter residence, when he became so weak that he had to stop for a rest. While at the hotel in Cincinnati the curtains to his room took fire and he received a nervous shock of fear from which he could not rally.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

At an early hour on Friday morning of last week, the main building of the Strafford County Farm at Dover, N. H., was discovered to be on fire. 169 persons were in the building and great difficulty was found in getting them out, some of them having to be dragged out. Thirteen of them, indeed, did not get out at all, but perished in the flames. The building burned was built fourteen years ago at a cost of $40,000. Several additions have since been made, which, with the contents, will make the loss $70,000; insurance on all property $25,000. The insane asylum near by and several barns were saved, the roofs being covered with snow. If the weather had not been unusually warm the loss of life must have been much heavier, as the inmates escaped with only their night clothes on. There was great scarcity of water and apparatus for extinquishing fire, and engines sent from Dover were unable to reach the farm on account of the snow. Mr. Caswell, the manager, has been seriously sick for a long time, and there has been no competent person on the premises most of the time, and the management of the furnaces was generally in the hands of paupers who knew or cared very little about safety. Many of the inmates were locked in their rooms for security, and there was no watchman upon the premises to look out for fire or other dangers, or to unlock the doors in case of accident. There were two fire escapes on the building, the doors leading to which were kept locked, so that they might as well have been omitted altogether, as they were practically useless. Altogether it appears, at this distance, as if the loss of life were due to palpable, if not criminal, carelessness, on the part of the county authorities, whose business it was to see that the buildings of the institution were kept at least in a safe condition.

PORK PACKING AT THE WEST.—The January report of the Western pork packing industry prepared by the Cincinnati *Price Current*, shows the total number of hogs packed to date at all Western points to be 4,875,000, against 4,615,000 a year ago. The returns generally indicate a close marketing of hogs, although there are many districts where there is the usual number being fed for the remaining portion of the season. In Ohio there is probably fully as many as a year ago; in Kentucky only a limited number; in Indiana undoubtedly less than a year ago, although quite a number of sections report a usual supply; in Illinois probably a less number; in Iowa fully as many, and probably more; in Missouri probably an equal supply; in Kansas less; in Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin fully as many; in Michigan less. Taking in the entire situation, the reports on prospective supply of hogs for remainder of the winter season, indicate 180,000 less in number of hogs for this and next month, compared with a year ago. In regard to weights, an inspection of the statements from the prominent points leads us to the conclusion that there is a moderate increase, compared with a year ago, and also that there is no falling off in the relative production of lard, with a probability of some increase.

MILK SETTING.—It is apparent from the experience of all manufacturers of butter on a large scale, that the question of the best way of setting milk has practically decided in favor of the deep-pan system, as possessing the greatest balance of advantages. One of the greatest of these advantages is in the quickness with which the animal heat is extracted from the milk, and it is to the attainment at this point that the inventors of creameries have given particular attention. One of the most novel, and, we should judge, efficacious of the devices for this purpose, is used in the Lincoln "Channel can" creamery, and consists simply in dividing the lower portion of the can into two parts, so as to expose a much larger surface of milk to the cooling action of the water, while at the same time it does not materially lessen the capacity of the can.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections also, a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, the receipt, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The World Abroad.

SUMMARY OF LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

Great Britain.

Parliament re-assembled on the 6th; the Queen's speech, as was to have been expected, deals principally with the Irish question, almost to the exclusion of everything else. After briefly reciting the disordered state of affairs in Ireland, which the ordinary powers of the law have proved inefficient to remedy, Her Majesty asks for additional powers not only for the vindication of order and public law, but likewise to secure on behalf of her subjects protection for life and property and personal liberty of action. At the same time further legislation is recommended in the development of the principles of the Land act of 1870, which has already been productive of great benefit to the occupiers of the soil without diminishing the value or disturbing the foundations of property. Legislation is also recommended for the encouragement of peasant proprietorship, and for facilitating the sale of land by abrogating restrictions arising from limited ownership. Still further, a measure is promised for the establishment of county government in Ireland on a representative basis. With regard to the attempt of the Boers to throw off the yoke of Great Britain, and to re-establish the Transvaal Republic, Her Majesty has but a passing word to say, but that word is enough to show that Boers must submit or be conquered, before any attention will be paid to their demand for self government.

As to foreign affairs, the Queen announces the success of the negotiations relative to the claims of Montenegro, and the beginning of new negotiations concerning the Turco-Grecian frontier. She announces also the close of the Afghan war, and a purpose to withdraw from Candahar as soon as the state of the country permits. Among the domestic measures promised are bills for the abolition of corporal punishment in the army and navy; for reforming the law of bankruptcy; and for the renewal of the act for establishing secret voting and repressing corrupt practices at elections.

Mr. Parnell and the other Irish members of Parliament who are on trial before the Court of Queen's Bench at Dublin, appeared in their places in the House of Commons and have participated in its deliberations. This has taken the interest all out of the trials at Dublin and the Court room is now almost deserted. As yet their course of action appears not to have been definitely settled upon, but Mr. Parnell says that coercion measures will be stoutly resisted from the moment of their introduction, and boldly declares that three months shall pass and a coercion bill will then be as far from becoming a law as it now is. The Irish Liberal members of Parliament, not Parnellites, are also disappointed at the incompleteness of the changes proposed in the land laws, and it appears as if the Government, amid the various kinds and degrees of opposition that its measures will encounter, could hardly feel very sanguine of their success.

The prosecution of the indicted Land Leaguers and the prospect of repressive measures in Parliament have not had any quieting effect upon the lawless classes in the West of Ireland.

A desperate attempt was made to murder a school master named Downey at Tulla. Downey was under protection of the police and he and two policemen maintained a regular fusilade with a large party of disguised men. Outrages of a similar nature are of almost daily occurrence.

A dispatch from Birmingham states that inquiries have been made at the leading gunmakers there, and that the replies received confirm the reports of the exportation of arms to Ireland. Large orders are now being executed. There has been also a brisk demand for revolvers. One of the principal gunmakers states that more revolvers have been sent to Ireland from Birmingham during the past two months than during the preceding two years.

A terrible outbreak of fever is reported at Tanderagee, County Armagh. One hundred and nine persons are prostrated by fever and many deaths occur daily.

At Woolwich 989 men and 620 horses have completed embarking in three steamers for the Transvaal. The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, in bidding the troops farewell, said it was the wish of the Queen that the soldiers should make a mild use of their victories in South Africa. It is understood that telegrams to the same effect have been sent to Pietermaritzburg and to Bombay, whence the contingent from India will embark for South Africa.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says the fine, dry and seasonable weather has favored the growing crops, and imparted a healthier tone to the trade.

France.

The funeral of Blanqui at Paris was attended by a procession of 30,000 persons, and enormous crowds of spectators lined all the streets through which the procession passed. There was no disturbance.

From latest accounts the Republican success at the municipal elections is assured in most of the large towns. The Republican papers publish congratulatory articles on the result of the election, which is considered to have made a breach apparent between the Republicans and irreconcilable Radicals. The Republican successes are distinctly Gambettist and anti-Social; even in Paris no Communists have been elected, although several received large votes.

Germany.

The war on the Jews continues to increase. At a large meeting of students held to debate on the best means for extending the anti-Jewish agitation, deputations from the Universities at Gottingen, Leipzig, Kiel, Rostock and Halle were present. Fourteen hundred Berlin students, 1022 Leipzig students and many others have signed an anti-Jewish petition to Bismarck. Still the Municipal Council of Berlin re-elected Herr Strassmann, an Israelite, as President of that body by a very large majority.

Russia.

The *Agence Russe* of St. Petersburg says: In districts where the crops have failed, the State will advance seed and execute public works, instead of advancing money as formerly. In the south and eastern provinces the construction of two railways to the coal and salt districts will be immediately proceeded with. The State has reserved to itself the exclusive right to construct railways, and decided to suppress all concessions of land coming under the head of imperial favors, and the Senate alone will determine whether such concessions shall be made in exceptional cases.

The negotiations respecting the Kuldja treaty with China are said to have failed, and hostilities may occur on the frontier any moment. China has made extensive preparations for war. It is stated she intends, in the event of hostilities, to lay torpedoes at the entrances to all ports and stop all ships from coming or going out, whether war vessels or traders. It is also said that foreigners will be employed in the navy.

South African War.

The commanding officer at New Castle reports that 300 Boers have entered Natal and taken up a strong position on the road to Transvaal, about five miles within the border and are pushing patrols to Poontz, sixteen miles from New Castle.

A dispatch from Durban reports that the Boers attacked Wakkerstroom, Friday, but were repulsed. In consequence of Sir George Colley's remonstrances, the Boers have recrossed the border of Natal. The Basutos have again crossed Drakensberge into Griqua and the East, but were repulsed with a loss of 50 men.

Business Notices.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—One of our prominent business men said to us the other day: "In the spring my wife got all run down and could not eat any thing; passing your store I saw a pile of Hood's Sarsaparilla in the window, and I got a bottle. After she had taken it a week she had a rousing appetite, and did her everything. She took three bottles, and it was the best three dollars I ever invested. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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For over thirty-four years DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT has been warranted to cure Croup, Colic, Spasms, Diarrhœa and Dysentery, taken internally, and Sore Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pimples, Blotches and Swellings, externally, and not a bottle has been returned, many families stating they would not be without it even if it was $10 a bottle. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cts. Depot, 42 Murray St., N. Y. 26145

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. 52t19

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Charlestown, Jan. 6, by Rev. A. A. Twombly, Mr. Chas. Atherton Clark of Watertown to Miss Georgiana Whiting.

In Springfield, Jan. 5, Mr. Geo. R. Armstrong to Miss Carrie J., daughter of Judson G. Clark, late of this city.

In Somerville, Jan. 5, by Rev. W. H. Pearson, Mr. A. Foster Brooks of Arlington, to Miss Lilla F. Hamilton.

In Needham, Jan. 1, by Rev. R. W. Harlow, John L. Roberts to Mrs. Martha N. Hastings.

In North Andover, Jan. 5, by Rev. J. H. Clifford, Dr. John F. Winchester to Miss Nellie P. Stokes both of Lawrence.

In Warwick, Jan. 1, by Rev. C. H. Wheeler, Frank B. Spalter of Winchendon, to Miss Alice J. Relton.

In Townsend, Jan. 10, by Rev. D. Atkins, Mr. Orville Farrar of Merrimac, N. H., to Miss Mattie L. Jenkerson.

In Dedham, Jan. 11, by Rev. Thomas R. Lambert, D. D., Paymaster John F. Tarbell, U. S. Navy, of this city, to Annie A., daughter of Isaac H. Tower.

In Worcester, Jan. 10, by Rev. Chas. H. Seymour, Henry J. Wiude to Sara H. Case of Jersey City.

DIED.

In this city, Jan. 8, Mr. Lyman White, 80 yrs 10 mos.

In Charlestown, Jan. 6, Clarence, son of the late Dr. N. Whitney of Framingham. Jan. 7, Winthrop H. Woodbury, 42 yrs 2 mos.

In Everett, Jan. 4, Lucy Preston Oakes, 88 yrs 6 mos.

In Hingham Centre, Jan. 5, Emma, widow of Robert Burr, 71 yrs 7 mos.

In Salem, Jan. 3, Wm. H. Jackson, 61 yrs.

In Somerville, Jan. 4, Francis James, 71 yrs.

In Milton, Jan. 6, Harriet G., wife of Henry S. Young, 51 yrs 7 mos.

In Maplewood, Jan. 6, Oscar R. Huntley, 29 yrs 1 mo.

In Lynn, Jan. 2, Mary A., daughter of the late Humphrey Clark of this city, 89 yrs. Jan. 6, Sarah, widow of Thos. Fenby, 75 yrs. 2 mos.

In Weston, Betsey N. Prince, formerly of Manchester 79 yrs.

In Medford, Jan. 7, Ebenezer Symmes, 87 yrs.

In Waverly, Jan. 7, Jane Elizabeth, wife of Benj. Woodward.

In Faneuil, Jan. 7, Sheldon H. Walker, formerly of Holyoke 65 yrs.

In New Bedford, Jan. 7, Capt. Amos C. Baker, 60.

In So. Dartmouth, Jan. 7, David Jenkins, formerly of So. Abington, 91 yrs.

In So. Scituate, Jan. 6, Mrs. Jennie S. Rudel, 47.

In Worcester, Jan. 5, Julia C., wife of Wm. B. Ward, 35 yrs 8 mos.

In Dorchester, Jan. 10, Thomas Beals, 80 yrs 7 mos.

In Jamaica Plain, Jan. 7, Phebe Craig, 61 yrs 3 mos.

In Malden, Jan 8, Mrs. Almira H., widow of Chas. H. Lewis.

In Lexington, Jan. 11, Miss Eunice Harriette Howe.

In East Bridgewater, Jan. 10, Joseph Underwood, 79 yrs 1 mo.

In Brookline, Jan. 9, William W. Trowbridge, 65.

In Dighton, Jan. 7, Mrs. Mary H. Codding, 81 yrs.

In Plymouth, Jan. 10, Betsey Torrey, widow of Edwin Morton, 71 yrs 9 mos.

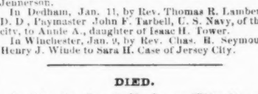
In Worcester, Jan. 8, Mrs. Sarah A. Sawyer, 81 yrs.

In Stoughton, Jan. 10, Elizabeth S. Tolman, 72.

☞ *Persons ordering articles advertised in our columns, will please say that they saw the advertisement in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER.*

New Advertisements.

WANTED,—Active boys and girls in every town in the United States and Canada, to send name and get a valuable present free. Address "Present," Box "C.," Newburyport, Mass. 313



Will be mailed free to all applicants, and to customers without ordering it. It contains five colored plates, 600 engravings, about 200 pages, and full descriptions, prices and directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Roses, etc. Invaluable to all. Send for it. Address,
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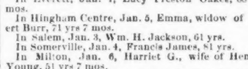
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Gives a Brilliant, White and Steady Light, requires No Trimming, and lasts for months.
Circular and Sample Wick sent for 10 cents.
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70 Cortlandt St., New York.
Agents Wanted. 413

Advertising Cards. Send 2 3c. stamps for 2 large sets elegant floral cards. G. P. Brown, Beverly, Mass. 113

Agents Wanted for the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Phila, Pa. 1313

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

BAD Breath arises from the stomach, and can be easily corrected if you take Simmons Liver Regulator. It is peculiarly adapted to the stomach, correcting acidity, destroying foul gases and allaying inflamation. Take after eating a half-table-spoon'ul, it assimilates with the food and ensures perfect digestion, without which that repulsive disorder, Bad Breath, must ensue. The Delaware *Democrat* says: "For the cure of Dyspepsia, Billious Complaint and Headache, Simmons Liver Regulator has no equal. It rarely fails to effect a cure, and never, in giving relief. There is no ingredient in its manufacture that can injure any one. It has been tried for many years, and, unlike many other medicines, is steadily gaining the confidence of the public."

50 All gold, silver, shell, motto and floral chromo cards, in beautiful colors, with name, 10c. Agt's. sample book 25c. Star Printing Co., Northford, Conn. 26t50

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George Ellis, the veteran Crockery Importer, says: "My physician pronounced my wife to be in Consumption. She commenced the use of Faith Whitcomb's Balsam, and the effect was wonderful. It is the best lung remedy I ever knew, and I recommend it to every one inclined to that terrible disease, Consumption." Price $1.00. Sold by all dealers in medicine.
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Deep setting perfected. Gets all the cream in less than ten hours, with ordinary well or running water, or two hours with ice water, with less than half the ice called for by any other process.
AGENTS WANTED. Send for Circular.
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BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE. My list of new, rare and beautiful flowers is the best in the country. New Gladiolus, Tuberoses, Amaryllis, Roses, Carnations, choice Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Seeds of House plants, &c. The greatest collection of Lilies. 100 rare kinds. All seeds except Greenhouse, are sold in Five Cent Packets; the best system ever adopted. Everything warranted true to name. See Catalogue; prices are low. The following sent by mail prepaid. 10 Gladiolus, 10 sorts named, 50c. 9 Lilies, 9 sorts named, $1. 12 double Tuberoses, 75c. All fine sorts and flowering Bulbs. Remit currency or postage stamps. My goods have an established reputation and go to all parts of the world.
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74,000 QUARTS of BERRIES grown and marketed in season of 1880. I plant and sell plants from the same *genuine stock.* Over 150 sorts of *Plants, Vines, Trees, etc., at lowest cash price. Descriptive Catalogue for Spring of 1881 free.* All needing from a **dozen** to **100,000** Plants, Vines, or Trees, can save money by writing to me before buying of others. J. S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J. 313

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THIS OFFER NOT GOOD AFTER APRIL 30TH 1881 — ALL RINGS SENT ON DAY ORDER IS RECEIVED

A ROLLED GOLD SOLID RING makes a Beautiful and Valuable Gift for a Lady, Gentleman or Child, and in order to secure new customers for our firm we will forward, post-paid, to any address in the United States, one of our *Heavy 18 K. Rolled Gold Rings* (either half or half round), on receipt of *75 Cents* in postage stamps, and if you wish we will engrave any *name, initials, motto or sentiment* desired on the inside of the ring, provided you *Cut out this Advertisement* and mail to us with stamps before *April 30th, 1881.* At the same time we send your ring we will mail you a bundle of our catalogues and feel sure that you will be so highly pleased with the ring, and that it will give such satisfaction, that you will oblige us by distributing our catalogues among your friends, at the same time showing them the beautiful ring you have received from us. You can in this way assist us in selling other goods of our manufacture, such as Watches, Jewelry from new and original designs, and which we *Guarantee to give satisfaction.*

Our Future Sales is Our Profit!

Remember, the ring we send you is *Heavy 18 K. Rolled Gold,* and that this unprecedented offer is made only to introduce our goods and catalogues in your vicinity. Our firm is well established and reliable, manufacturing *first-class goods* from the PRECIOUS METALS.

We can only send out a *limited number* of rings at price named, as we intend to introduce from parlor meetings and dealers ordering in quantities, we will insert this advertisement but once in this paper. Those who require you to *cut it out* and send to us, so that we may know you are entitled to the benefit of this offer. Under no circumstances will we send a sample ring to any person sending us stamps and this advertisement; but after you receive the ring, and others have desired, we will furnish *18 K. Solid Gold Rings* at price agreed upon, or our illustrated catalogue, varying from *$3.75 to $9.00* each. To ascertain the size ring you want, take a piece of paper and cut so that it will just meet around the finger you wish to wear the ring on, send the slip to us and we will send a ring that will fit you. State which you want, the *Round* or *Half Round* ring, and what you wish engraved on the inside. *Cut this Advertisement Out and send to us, with stamps, before April 30th, 1881.* You can send stamps by mail at our risk. Address

Q. W. PETTIBONE & CO.,
25 Maiden Lane, New York.

FARMER WANTED

FOR A LARGE, VALUABLE AND profitable Farm, to be let on shares or for a specific rent, as may be preferred. Climate healthy and mild. Neighborhood good. An excellent chance for the right man. Address, stating qualifications, ISAAC T. SMITH, 54 William St., New York City. 412

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In 3 parts; each, $1.50, or complete, $3.25. This is a method of established reputation, which has been in constant use in the great Conservatory, and is getting to be everywhere known and valued. Has received decided commendations from the best teachers.

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The CHEAPEST and BEST Root Cutter in the market.

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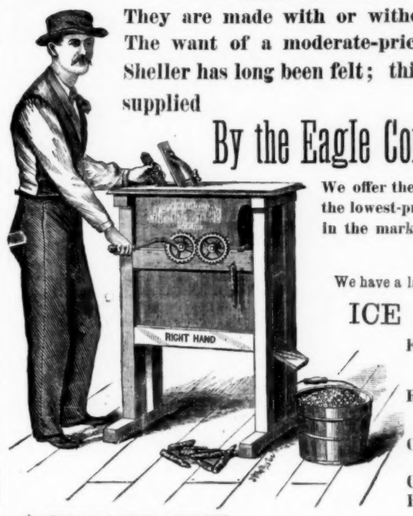

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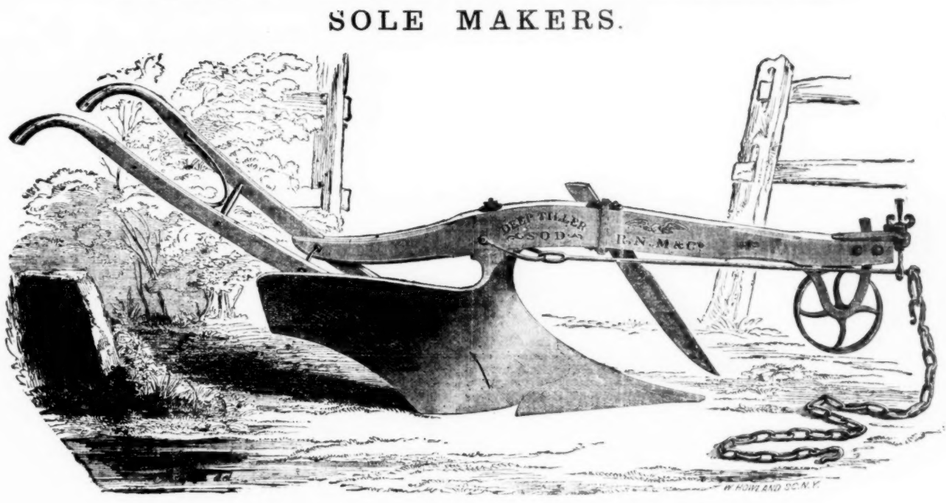
THE ORIGINAL EAGLE PLOWS,

AMES PLOW COMPANY,
SOLE MAKERS.



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AN HONEST OFFER!!
The Gift of the Year! Beautiful, Valuable, and Suitable for a Lady or Gentleman. We will hereafter give

Poetry.

From N. Y. Express.

UNDER THE SNOW.

BY ROBERT COLLYER.

It was Christmas eve in the year fourteen,
And as ancient dalesmen used to tell,
The wildest winter they ever had seen,
With snow lying deep on moor and fell.

When Wagoner John got out his team,
Smiler and Whitefoot, Duke and Gray,
With the light in his eyes of a young man's dream,
As he thought of his wedding on New Year's Day

To Ruth, the maid with the bonnie brown hair,
And eyes of the deepest, sunniest blue,
Modest, and winsome, and wondrous fair,
And true to her troth, for her heart was true.

"Thou's surely not going," shouted mine host.
"Thou'll be lost in the drift as sure as thou's born.
Thy lass winnot want to wed wi' a ghost,
And that's what thou'll be on Christmas morn.

"It's eleven long miles from Skipton town,
To Blueberg hooses and Washburn dale,
Thou had better turn back and sit thee down,
And comfort thy heart wi' a drop o' good ale."

Turn the swallows flying South,
Turn the vines against the sun,
Herds from rivers in the drouth,
Men must dare or nothing's done.

So what cares the lover for storm or drift,
Or peril of death on the haggard way,
He sings to himself like a lark in the lift,
And the joy in his heart turns December to May.

But the wind from the North brings a deadly chill,
Creeping into his heart, and the drifts are deep,
Where the thick of the storm strikes Blueberg hill,
He is weary, and falls in a pleasant sleep.

And dreams he is walking by Washburn's side,
Walking with Ruth on a summer's day,
Singing that song to his bonnie bride,
His own wife now forever and aye.

Now read me this riddle, how Ruth should hear
That song of a heart, in the clutch of doom?
It stole on her ear, distinct and clear,
As if her lover was in the room.

And read me this riddle, how Ruth should know,
As she bounds to throw open the heavy door,
That her lover is lost in the drifting snow,
Dying or dead on the great wild moor.

"Help! help!" "Lost! lost!"
Rings through the night as she rushes away,
Stumbling, blinded and tempest tossed,
Straight to the drift where her lover lay.

And swift they leap after her into the night,
Into the drifts by Blueberg hill,
Pullan, Ward, Robinson, each with his light
To find her there, holding him, white and still.

"He was dead in the dritt, then,"
I hear them say,
As I listen in wonder,
Forgetting to play,
Fifty years syne come Christmas Day.

"Nay, nay, they were wed," the dalesman cried,
"By Parson Carmalt o' New Year's Day.
Bonnie Ruth were my great-great-grand-sire's bride,
And Master Frankland gave her away."

"But how did she find him under the snow?"
They cried with a laughter, touched with tears.
"Nay, lads," he said, softly, "we never can know,
No, not if we live a hundred years."

"There's a sight o' things gan
To the making o' man.
Then I rushed to my play
With a whoop and away,
Fifty years syne come Christmas Day.

The Story Teller.

NABBY'S HUSBAND.

A knock at the squire's door.

An eager "come in" from the squire, to whom any outside diversion is an inestimable boon, he having just reached that uncomfortable stage of masculine convalescence when life becomes a burden not only to the so called "patient" himself, but also to those unlucky feminine relatives whose duty it is to officiate as his "ministering angels."

Mary, the servant, came in.

"Please, Mr. Hosley, there's a woman down stairs, who says she must see you. She's been here before since you were sick, and now she won't take 'no' for an answer."

"Show her right up, Mary," said the squire, alertly, brightening up visibly, like the war-horse who scents the battle afar off. Not all the cozy comforts of his surroundings, the "Sleepy-Hollowness" of his easy-chair, the pleasant pictures on the wall, the wood fire, which, now that the wintry twilight was settling down over the bit of gray sky left visible by the curtain's heavy folds, danced and flashed all over the room in rosy shadows, could not reconcile the squire to his enforced seclusion. Secretly he pined for his dingy old den of an office, and chafed at the doctor's restrictions, which as yet forbade all thought of business. But now the moral police force, represented by his wife and daughter, being luckily off duty, there was nothing to prevent this probable client

"Show her up, Mary," said the squire, cheerfully straightening himself, and assuming as much of legal dignity as dressing-gown and slippers permitted.

Mary disappeared. Presently the door opened again. "Why, Nabby," said the squire., "is it you? How do you do?"

"Yes, squire, it's me," said Nabby, dropping down with a heavy sigh into a chair, "and I don't do very well."

Nabby was a short, squarely-built woman of fifty, with considerable gray in the coarse black black hair drawn stiffly and uncompromisingly back under a bonnet about fifty years out of date. She had sharp, black eyes, and a resolute, go-ahead manner. Evidently a hard-working woman; yet in looking at her you could not help the conviction that something more than hard work had ploughed the deep wrinkles which ran across her forehead, and threatened to lift her eyebrows up to her hair. Nabby had lived with the squire's mother fifteen years—from the time when Mrs. Hosley took her in, a ten-year old orphan, who was, as the good old lady sometimes expressed it, "more plague than profit," until she grew into the steady and reliable hand-maiden, who finally, with every one's good wishes, married young Josiah Gould, and set up in the world for herself. Old Mrs. Hosley had long since gone to her reward, but the family still kept up a friendly interest in Nabby and her fortunes, the squire in particular being for her "guide, philosopher, and friend" in all the emergencies of life.

"Why, what's the matter now, Nabby?" said the squire good-naturedly. "Are you sick?"

"Yes, I am," said Nabby, emphatically, with a snap of her black eyes. "I'm sick to death of Josiah. I can't stan' it any longer, and I've come to talk with you about gittin' a divorce. You see he's ben a growin' worse and worse and worse, now for a good while. I've kep' it to myself pretty much, because I was ashamed on't, and then I kep' hoping he'd do better. I've talked and talked to him, and said and done everything a woman could, but it seemed as if the more I talked the worse he grew."

The squire looked at Nabby's rather sharp, hard face, and perhaps was hardly so surprised as Nabby expected, that Josiah had not been reformed by the vigorous "talking to" he had undoubtedly received.

"He grew more and more shiftless and good-for-nothing," continued Nabby, "till finally he didn't do much but set round the kitchen fire, half boozy. If there's anybody I hate," burst out Nabby, "it's a man forever settin' round the house under foot. And there I was a takin' in washin' and a slavin early and late to be kinder decent and forehanded, and him no better than a dead man on my hands, so far as helping any was concerned. And so I told him, time and again. He worked just about enough to keep himself in drink. He knew he couldn't git any of my money for that. But I stood it all till about a fortnight ago. I'd ben workin' hard all day helpin' Miss Barber clean house, and it seemed as if every bone in my body ached. I was so tired. I came along home thinking how good my cup of tea would taste. The first thing I see when I opened the kitchen door, was old Hank Slater settin' there in my rockin' chair. He and Josiah were both drunk as—hogs," said Nabby, slandering an innocent animal in her haste for a simile.

"They'd tracked the mud all over my clean floors. The cookin' stove was crammed full of wood, roaring like all possessed. I wonder they hadn't burned the house up before I got there. And they'd got my best teapot out to heat some water, and the water'd all biled away, and the bottom come out. But the worst was to see my husband a consortin' with such a scum of the earth as that miserable, low-lived Hank Slater. I tell you, squire, I was mad. I was mad. I just hung that kitchen door wide open, and sez I:

"Git out of this house, Josiah Gould, and don't ever let me see your face inside on't again."

"Sez he, meek as Moses, 'Where shall I go to, Nabby?'"

"Sez I, 'I don't care where you go to, so long's you don't come near me. I've always been a respectable woman, and I don't want none of Hank Slater's friends round my house.'"

"Well," queried the squire, as Nabby's narrative came to a pause.

"Well," said Nabby, in rather a subdued tone, "he went off. And he hasn't come back. And I want a divorce."

"Now, Nabby," remonstrated the old squire, "you don't want a divorce. I know you better than that. You are not the woman to give Josiah up, and let him go to the bad without a struggle. You feel a little vexed with him now, and I don't blame you. It is hard, very hard. But you know you took him 'for better, for worse.' Do you think, yourself, it is quite right to break your contract because it proves the worse for you—because you are the strong one and he the weak one of the two? That doesn't strike me as good Bible doctrine, Nabby. 'We that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak,' and not to please ourselves, you know."

"Well, I dunno," said Nabby, twisting the corner of her shawl, dubiously. "I hadn't thought on't in that light, I must say. It's so aggravatin' to have such a man for a husband. Besides, I dunno's he'd come back if I wanted him to."

"Hasn't he been back at all?"

"Why, yes, he came back once for a pair of pantaloons. But I didn't take no notice of him."

"Now, Nabby, you may depend upon it, it wasn't the pantaloons he was after. He wanted to see if you wouldn't relent. If he comes again, be a little pleasant to him, and I'll warrant he will stay. Give him another chance, Nabby. Josiah isn't the worst fellow in the world, by any means. He has his redeeming traits after all. I believe he will do better if you will try to help him. You know Josiah is one that bears encouragement, Nabby."

"Well, Squire, I'll think it over. Anyhow, I'm obleeged to you. You talk so—so sorter comfortin' to a body. Your mother's own son; just the same good heart. Would you be able to eat some of my cheese, Squire?"

"Try me and see, Nabby," said the squire, smilingly, not impervious to Nabby's compliments. Nabby made her exit just as Mrs. Hosley rushed in, full of wifely indignation that the squire had been allowed to see a "client."

Nabby's home was over at the "Corners," three miles from the village. She walked rapidly along in the fast thickening darkness, with the steady, strong gait becoming the self-reliant woman that she was. Yet even her unimaginative nature was not proof against the depressing influence of the chilly, raw November evening. The wind whistled through the bare tree branches, which creaked and groaned mournfully, and waved wildly up and down in the dim light overhead. The wind seemed to cherish a special spite against Nabby. It blew her bonnet off and her hair into her eyes, struggled madly with her for her shawl, took her breath away, and firmly resisted her every step. Finally it began to send spiteful dashes of cold rain drops in her face—rain that seemed almost to freeze as it fell."

"Josiah used to come after me with an umbrella when I was caught out in the rain," thought Nabby. "He was always real kind and good to me after all. I dunno's he ever gave me a cross word in his life, even when he'd been drinking."

Here the driving, sleety rain and piercing wind pounced down upon Nabby with renewed fierceness, hustling her madly in fiendish glee.

"An awful night to be homeless, Nabby," something seemed to say.

"I don't care," said Nabby to herself, beginning to feel cross again, and generally ill-used as she grew wetter and colder. "It serves him right. He's made his bed and he can lie in it."

At the "Corners," light streaming out cheerfully into the night from other homes, made Nabby's little house particularly gloomy and uninviting. Nabby fumbled under the mat for the door-key, fumbled with stiffening fingers for the key-hole, and finally succeeded in unlocking the door, and felt her way through the little entry.

There is always something "uncanny" about going alone at night into a dark and shut-up house. Even people of the best regulated minds experience a vague suspicion of something behind them, a sense of possible ghostly hands about to clutch them in the darkness. Nabby was a woman, like Mrs. Edmund Sparkler, with "no nonsense about her;" but nevertheless, a cheerful tale she had read only yesterday in the *Chronicle*, about a burglar and a lone woman, kept coming into her head, and she carefully avoided the blackness of the corners and the pantry door, as she groped around the kitchen for a candle. Of course the fire had gone out.

"Two heads are better than one, if one is a sheep's head," Nabby might have been heard muttering out in the wood-house, as she stooped painfully down, picking up chips; by which oracular utterance I suspect she was thinking what a good supply of kindlings Josiah always kept on hand for her, and how much more comfortable it was in the old times, coming home to a house bright with light and warmth, and Josiah's welcome.

For Josiah cherished the most profound admiration for Nabby—an admiration not unmingled with awe. He thought her a most wonderful woman. She was just as beautiful to him now, as in the old courting days, before the brightness and quickness of the black eyes had degenerated into sharpness; before the smiling mouth had acquired its hard, firmly-set expression, before there were any wrinkles in the smooth forehead. People thought Nabby had done well in marrying Josiah Gould—a pleasant, good-natured young fellow that every one liked; a young mechanic, not very rich yet, it is true; but, with a good trade, and such a wife as Nabby, there seemed nothing to prevent his figuring as "one of our first citizens."

Anybody can be somebody in this country if he is only determined. But that was exactly the difficulty with Josiah. He never was determined about anything. He fell into the habit of drinking because he lacked sufficient strength of will to avoid it. Then Nabby's sharp word, and his own miserable sense of meanness and self-contempt, of utter discouragement and despair, drove him lower and lower, and he sank down supinely into the slough of despond without effort or hope.

By a beautiful dispensation of Providence, wherever a poor, shiftless, good-for-nothing man is sent into our world, some active, go-ahead little woman is invariably fastened to him to tow him along through, and keep his head above water. It's for the best, of course. What would become of the poor fellow without her? At the same time she sometimes finds finds it a little hard.

Nabby was ambitious and proud-spirited, willing to work hard, to save, to do her part—anxious to get on in the world and stand well among the neighbors. The fact, gradually realized, that in her husband she had no help, no support, only a drag and a burden, and finally a disgrace, had been a disappointment embittering her whole nature. To have a husband that no one respected, that even the boys around town called "Si Gould," was dreadful to Nabby. Perhaps it was hardly strange that she grew hard and bitter.

Meantime, Nabby had succeeded in starting the fire, and, having changed her dress, sat down to dry her feet until the tea-kettle boiled. But even the ruddy light and warmth with which the kitchen now glowed could not send off the dreariness of the night. The rain "tapped with ghostly finger-tip upon the window-pane," and the wind howled and wailed around the house like the spirits of the lost pleading to be once more taken back into human life and warmth. Such a wind stirs in even the happiest heart a vague sense of loss, of change, of all that goes to make up the unsatisfactoriness of life. Dead sorrows creep forth from their graves on such nights, and stalk up and down the echoing chambers of the heart.

Nabby could not help wondering where Josiah was to-night. It was so lonely sitting there with no one to speak to, listening to the moaning wind, the creaking of the blinds, the loud ticking of the clock.

"And Thanksgivin' a coming," thought Nabby. "A pretty Thanksgiving I shall have."

The wind wailed and wailed, and Nabby thought and thought. The very fact of having "freed her mind" to the squire had relieved her long pent-up indignation, and now she felt more sad than angry. Up before her seemed to rise a picture of her life: the youthful dreams and hopes, the changes and disappointments, the love turned into wrangling. She even thought of Josiah with pity. For the first time she "put herself in his place," and realized how almost impossible it was for one of his weak nature to resist, unaided, the temptation which would cost a stronger will no effort.

"I'm afraid I've been a little too sharp with Josiah," thought she. "I've sorter took it for granted I was a saint and he a sinner, and scolded him right along down hill. A nice saint I am! As proud and high strung as Lucifer himself! Oh, dear!" sighed Nabby. "A pretty mess I've made of living! If we could only go back and begin over again, seems to me things would go better."

Just then there was a faint noise, like the clicking of the door-latch. Nabby started and looked round. All was still again—no one visible. Yet Nabby could not rid herself of the impression that some one was near her, that odd sense we have of another's individuality near us, though not present.

"There's some one hangin' round here, I know," said she to herself.

Nabby was one who always met things half-way. Accordingly, she walked to the outside door, and, opening it quickly, peered out into the darkness. There stood Josiah—wet, sheepish, sorry. Once he had started to go in, but his courage failing, he lingered in dubious hesitation on the door-step.

"Why don't you come in, Josiah?" asked Nabby.

"I didn't know as you'd want me, Nabby," replied Josiah, with all the meekness becoming a returning prodigal.

"Want you? Of course I do," said Nabby, heartily. "Come right along in. I'm goin' to have griddle-cakes for supper, and you must tend them while I set the table." Griddle-cakes were one of Josiah's weaknesses, and Nabby knew it.

Josiah came in. If he ever gets into heaven, probably his sensations will not be one whit more delightful than they were now, as from the bleakness and gloom of the night, the forlornness of his wretched wanderings, he came into the cozy brightness of the kitchen, and felt that he was at home once more. How good the tea smelled! The fire roared and snapped, the tea-kettle boiled and bubbled, and bobbed its lid up and down, and from the griddle the savory odor of the cakes ascended like a homely incense. Josiah's face shining with mingled heat and happiness as he turned the griddle-cakes, was something worth seeing.

Nabby stepped briskly around getting supper ready. It seemed so pleasant to set the table for two again, to have some one to praise and appreciate her cooking. The November wind might howl its worst now. Its hold on Nabby was gone. In place of all the bitter sadness that had hung heavily round her heart, was a warm feeling of happiness, of comfort and hope.

All the explanation they had was this: Josiah drew from under his shabby coat an exceedingly awkward and knobby bundle.

"I've bought somethin' for you, Nabby," said he.

The "somethin'" undone proved to be a very handsome britannia tea-pot. The tea-pot must have known that it was a peace offering, with such preternatural brightness did it shine and glisten. Something in Nabby's eyes shone and glistened, too, although she winked hard and scorned the weakness of a pocket-handkerchief.

"Thank you, Josiah," she said, "its a regular beauty, and I shall set lots by it."

Which, so long as they understood each other, was, perhaps, as well as if Josiah had made a long-worded speech of repentance and reformation and Nabby another of forgiveness.

I wish I could say that Nabby never scolded Josiah again. But I can't. However, "she drew it mild," and there was a general understanding between them that this was only a sort of exercise made necessary by habit—a barking by no means involving biting. And Josiah was so accustomed to it that he would have missed it, and not felt natural without being wound up and set going for the day by Nabby.

One day, later in the winter, Nabby was washing for Mrs. Hosley.

"So you've taken Josiah back again, after all," said Mrs. Hosley.

"Well, yes, I have," said Nabby, giving a last twist to the sheet she was wringing out. "Josiah mayn't be very much to brag of; but then, you see, he's my own and all I've got. We're gitting to be old folks, Josiah and me, and we may as well put up with each other the little while we've got to stay here."

"How has he been doing since he came back?"

"First-rate. He's walked as straight as a string ever since. He's a good provider, now he's quit drinkin', and a master hand for fixin' up things around the house and making it comfortable. I tell you what it is, Miss Hosley, we've got to make 'lowances for folks in this world. We can't have 'em always just to our mind. We've got to take 'em just as they are, and make the best on't."

"I'm glad to see you so much happier and better contented, Nabby."

"Well, I used to fret and complain a good deal because things hadn't turned out as I expected 'em to; but lately I've thought a good deal about it all, and I've made up my mind that there's considerable comfort for every one in this world, after all. We mayn't git just what we want, but we git somethin'."

In which piece of philosophy I believe Nabby was about right.

From Harper's Bazar.

UNAVAILABLE TALENTS.

My wife and I looked at each other in blank despair. We are such lively people that it is very seldom we are both blue at once, but this time we had good and sufficient reason. We had come to our last dollar. We had no certainty of getting any more money, and we were too honest to wish to be in debt. This was an extraordinary position for us, as we were considered by all who knew us to be such "uncommonly talented" people. I was always told in college that if I would apply myself I might easily stand first in my class, though in point of fact I stood somewhere in the twenties, I believe. I have since sometimes wondered if application may not be itself a separate talent, instead of being within the reach of all, as is often supposed. My wife was always the life of any company. She was as pretty and trim a woman as you would wish to see, and she sang ballads with really wonderful expression. I never saw a woman who appreciated a joke so quickly, and in amateur theatricals she was irresistible. Her talents went even farther than this. She read poetry so beautifully that everybody cried; and, on the other hand, she was so fond of mathematics that she studied conic sections one winter by herself, "for fun." We were both versatile, we were both mercurial.

Now, however, we had no money, and very little flour in the house. My wife had made a nice johnny-cake for the delectation of the children at supper, and they had gone to bed content, and were now peacefully sleeping. Meantime it became absolutely necessary for us to face our fate. I was a lawyer. I chose that profession, not for any innate sympathy with it, but because I could not be a clergyman, and would not be a physician. Of course I began to practice in the city, for though there seemed to be no opening there, I liked to live in the city. You know the theatre, and music, and books, and pictures, and society, can hardly be had in the country. If I had been less talented—a mere clodhopper—I could have gone without the refinements of life and been happy. As it was, it did not occur to me that I could live in the country. I need not say my practice amounted to nothing. Those who have tried the experiment know that some years elapse before a maintenance can be counted upon. However, I lived meanwhile on a modest legacy, which had descended to me from an aunt, and married a wife. Florence had no money and no experience of housekeeping; but I hope I should not marry as I would select a servant. We got on beautifully in spite of the quick-sands which already present themselves to the reader's mind. In the first place, we had no end of good times together, so our life was a success so far, and I know we were so happy that we made everybody around us happy too. And we lived within our means, small as they were. We would have liked a million, and I really think we could have spent it profitably; still we were not extravagant, and both of us were honorable and conscientious. We were at peace with all the world, and considered ourselves noble in character and talented in mind.

Unfortunately the failure of the bank in which my legacy was invested changed the aspect of things. We smiled at first, because we thought we should respect ourselves more if we were brave. And our friends said we bore it charmingly. "But of course it is not as if you had not your practice." This was very well, but privately we knew that the practice would hardly keep us in boots and shoes; and then I had practiced long enough now to find out I hated it. I was not meant for a lawyer, and, to speak after the manner of the Methodists, it would have been "indulging a false hope" to suppose I ever should succeed. It seemed imperative that I should look to some other source for an income. I had written a play for the "Grecian Club," to which we belonged, the year before, which had been received with prolonged applause; but now, when I wrote another, and offered it to a manager, he declined with thanks. I had also written vers de societe which had been pronounced by good critics as witty as Holmes's; but when I sent them to the magazines I received a neat printed circular saying that "owing to the overcrowded state of the market" they could not accept anything more at present, but urging me to believe that "want of literary merit" had nothing whatever to do with their rejection.

Florence, getting desperate, advertised for private pupils in mathematics; but the only one who appeared was bent on studying logarithms, which she had found so tedious when a school girl that she had skipped them altogether. This was too bad, for she is really a splendid mathematician, as far as the principles go, and that is probably the reason she hates eternal figuring so much.

With her music the contrary is true. She knows nothing about the theory, but her practise is exquisite, so of course she cannot give lessons.

She sews very well I believe—at least we are all kept neat and whole—and she has good taste; but she says her stitches will not bear examination, and if she tried to sew better, she should work so slowly that she could not earn her salt. Her housekeeping is very pleasant, I know; but we have a hundred little idiosyncrasies which would make taking boarders impossible even if it were not intolerable, so we have never seriously considered that question.

It will probably be thought cold blooded in me to speak in this way of my wife's earning anything, especially when, now we had dismissed our girl, she had everything to do for the children and for me; and, in fact, I did not mean she should do anything, but she was always pondering the matter, and in some dark moments I gave in a little myself. I thought I would commit suicide, and let her support the children!

It is obvious that now neither of us felt as sure of our elevated character or of our talents as before the legacy was lost, and we had at last arrived at the above mentioned state of blank despair.

"It is really too bad," said Florence at last; "it would take so little to make us happy, and yet we can't have it."

"There is nothing under heaven to be done," said I, gloomily, "but for me to go as a day laborer into a factory; and as I am unskilled, and very old for a beginner, I cannot earn enough to support the family, so I think, my dear, that you had better go into the same factory; that is, if we can find work, which I think doubtful in these times. And we will apprentice the children to the trade, so they will be better able to take care of themselves than we are when they grow up."

Florence made no reply to this remark, but shortly after began a short catechism.

"Van, are you aristocratic?"

"No, not exactly," said I; "I like the things aristocratic people have, you know, but it is not for fear of losing caste that I object to the factory.

"I thought not," said Florence complacently; "but of course you object to the 'grind,' and so do I. Now the question is, what are the necessities of life to you?"

"Oh yes," said I. "First, you and the children; second, a house that does not leak, to cover us; third, corn cake and salt fish; fourth, a good fire in the winter; fifth, a warm woolen suit for each of us; sixth, some light active out-door employment, which will not reduce my spirits to such a point that I can't enjoy your society when I have leisure to sit down in the evening."

"And you would like to keep a house?" said Florence, confidently.

"Why, yes," I said, rather surprised; "but since we have never kept one since we were married, it seems to me we might dispense with it now."

"Unless it came in the way of business," said Florence, calmly. "Now that I know what your real views of the necessaries of life are, I have a plan which I had hesitated to propose before, thinking you might demand more." She unfolded a newspaper and pointed to an advertisement.

For Sale—The horse, cart and complete stock of a tin peddler. Excellent route. Business pays well. Sell only because family matters require a removal to the West. Terms easy. Address,

A. WICKS, Plainville.

I felt a spark of hope. "I suppose you are in fun, Florence," I said, "but I really think I should not hate this as much as anything else I see any prospect of trying. However, it will probably amount to nothing."

It then appeared that it was several days since Florence had seen the notice, and she had taken pains to inquire into the matter before speaking to me. She knew someone in Plainville who had learned all the particulars. It really was true. The business was good, that is of its kind. "Of course," our informant said, "it did not pay anything like the law;" and we hoped he was right. The peddler really was going West, for he had money enough to live on, and his wife's health demanded a change of climate. He would sell cheap, and let us pay in installments, and we could rent his cottage for a very small sum.

It did seem providential. Riding about the country, even in a peddler's cart, had far more attractions for me than toiling in a factory. Besides I had a secret assurance that I had no capacity for "toil," and I knew I could drive any horse in—Plainville, at least. Then the selling, my good looks (I believe I forgot to mention this before,) my gentlemanly manners, my good-nature, my persuasive address, on which I had been complimented again and again, would all be of the utmost service to me in this business; and here I had been almost tearing my hair in my anguish at thinking that none of my powers were of the least avail in the bread and butter question.

And so we purchased the business by selling some of our furniture, and went to Plainville to live. I seriously believe that there is a niche for every one. Looking back on my time of despair, and comparing it with my present, I am grateful that I can say that while I then thought I was so constituted that I could be neither useful nor happy in life, I now find that I have been endowed with abundant capacities for both usefulness and happiness, and that no talent I possess has failed of bearing some fruit. And Florence says the same thing about herself.

Let me elaborate:

That a tin peddler is a useful as well as an honest member of society, who can doubt? He deals in simple, necessary articles, and by carrying them from door to door he saves vast inconvenience to numerous people. So much for use.

The cottage we lived in was not strictly beautiful, but it was comfortable and in a pleasant place, with an orchard before it, and we trained creepers on trellises about it, and planted roses and flowering shrubs along the stone walls. It was a fresh, sweet place to live in, and the children had a lovely playground. At first Florence had no servant and worked very hard; but she was young and strong, and she had declared that she did not get so tired as she had often done in our old home with the thousand and one society duties from which she was exempt now.

"And the balance in favor of this is," she added, "that now I get tired in accomplishing something."

I enjoyed my life even the first day, for, as nobody knew me, I had no loss of caste to fear, and it was amusing to me to see the puzzled faces of my customers, who seemed to feel that in some way I was not to the manner born, and were evidently pleased with my humble airs and graces.

I like to study human nature, and now I saw much of it at home and off its guard. This delighted me. Two rules I observed which made me respected and popular; first, I never entered a house unless I was invited; second, I never insisted that people should buy what they did not want. But I always had an excellent assortment of things, and any little novelty I might have I took pains should be seen at a glance, that it might recommend itself.

I am passionately fond of out-door air and scenery. I used to enjoy fast horses, but I have my dreamy side, and I hardly know anything more exquisite than to jog leisurely along the country roads at six o'clock on a May morning, when the buds are all bursting and the birds all singing, or to return quietly home in the late June twilight, just as the stars are coming out. I like to be out in a soft summer rain, too. There is enough to see and enjoy in the crisp autumn weather to reconcile me to the unwieldy cart I ride in. Even on runners it is not to be despised. I believe I like all winds and weathers. Then I used to give myself holidays, often in winter, when Florence and the children and I had no end of fun. Of course we helped Florence to do the house work first, and then had the day for pleasure.

From May to October I hardly ever went alone on my journey. Every pleasant day Florence, or one of the children, or all the family, went with me on my rounds. How exciting it was, and how happy we were. We took our dinner with us sometimes, and played we were gypsies, and camped out in the most enticing places in the beautiful woods.

If I had to go alone, I often took a book; sometimes I learned a poem, sometimes I even composed one, and, strange to say, the magazines which had disdained my contributions in the days when I desperately needed money, now often accepted my effusions with compliments.

In the evenings Florence and I sang duets, and popped corn, and read novels. As we had no social dignity to keep up, we felt at liberty to enjoy ourselves even better than in the law days, which is saying a good deal, for we always had such a good time then.

Then my business kept improving, so Florence could have a servant. Then we had more time for "larks" than ever. We got acquainted with our neighbors. There was not a person of any literary pretentions in town except the minister and doctor. This state of things had its advantages as well as its disadvantages, because it is pleasant to be Cæsar even in a country village. Florence and I wrote a comedy for the Sons of Temperance, and performed in it with great applause. I suppose Shakspeare went to his grave without such recognition as we received. Florence sang in the choir so sweetly that several people who had hardly been to church twice a year before began to go regularly. We formed a reading club of all the young people who showed a spark of promise, and they had a delightful time and thought they were literary, and we had a delightful time, and the modest consciousness that we were great benefactors of our race.

Once a year we put on our best clothes and went to the city for a week, and went to the theatre, opera, concerts and art galleries, and came home tired and happy, and convinced that tin peddling was a far healthier and happier life than it was possible to lead in the midst of such effete civilizations.

Let me be clearly understood. I did not continue the business when I had laid aside enough money to live upon without it. Meantime I can truly say I enjoyed it a thousand times better than I ever did the law, and to me at least it was a hundred times more lucrative, and I bless the day when my clever wife discovered a sphere in which all our odds and ends of talent would be available.

General Miscellany.

LONDON'S "FIERY MINE."

It is a "fact not generally known" that there is in London a "fiery mine" of so very excitable a disposition that no artificial light of any description has ever yet been allowed to be brought even into its neighborhood. Its product, however, is not coal, but rum. The rum-shed, as it is called, of the West India dock, covers a space of two hundred thousand square feet, with vaults of corresponding size, all crammed with huge casks of spirit, from every pore of which—and the most carefully-closed have pores in plenty—the fiery vapor is forever streaming out into the air, only begging for the smallest chance of converting the whole area of the docks, with their two hundred and fifty odd ships, and two or three hundred thousand tons or so of cargo, and their more or less incalculable stores of timber and tea, silk and sugar, cigars and cereals, coals and cotton, wine, wool, whisky, whale-fins, and what not, into the most magnificent bowl of snap-dragon ever imagined in infant nightmare. Into these fiery regions not even a bull's-eye lantern is or ever has been allowed to penetrate. Even the wharf along the side where the great puncheons are landed is forbidden to the approach of vessels, every cask being transferred from ship to shore in the company's own lighters. Each cask in that vast range of dim, dark vaults is marked and numbered, and on the right reading of these marks and numbers depends the efficient execution of every one of the numerous operations to which every individual cask has to be subjected before its contents can go forth for the mixing of the world's grog. How any one but an experienced Japanese juggler ever manages to perform his feat in the very brightest weather by the simple aid of a little plate of polished tin, artfully turned and twisted to catch the solitary ray of highly diluted daylight, which here and there filters down from the floor above, is a mystery by no means among the least wonderful of the many of which the visitor to this commercial paradise catches here and there a tantalizing glimpse.

From the Chicago Tribune.

SNOWED UNDER.

BY ELLA WHEELER.

Of a thousand things that the Year snowed under
The busy Old Year that has gone away—
How many will rise in the Spring, I wonder,
Brought to life by the sun of May?
Will the rose-tree branches, so wholly hidden
That never a rose-tree seems to be,
At the sweet Spring's call come forth unbidden,
And bud in beauty, and bloom for me?

Will the fair, green Earth, whose throbbing bosom
Is hid like a maid's in her gown at night,
Wake out of her sleep, and with blade and blossom
Gem her garments to please my sight?
Over the knoll in the valley yonder
The loveliest buttercups bloomed and grew;
When the snow has gone that drifted them under,
Will they shoot up sunward, and bloom anew?

When wild winds blew, and a sleet-storm pelted,
I lost a jewel of priceless worth;
If I walk that way when snows have melted,
Will the gem gleam up from the bare, brown Earth?
I laid a love that was dead or dying,
For the year to bury and hide from sight;
But out of a trance will it waken, crying,
And push to my heart, like a leaf to the light?

Under the snow lie things so cherished—
Hopes, ambitious, and dreams of men—
Faces that vanished, and trusts that perished,
Never to sparkle and glow again.
The Old Year greedily grasped his plunder,
And covered it over and hurried away;
Of the thousand things that he hid, I wonder
How many will rise at the call of May?
O wise Young Year, with your hands held under
Your mantle of ermine, tell me, pray?

THE TERRIBLE YEAR.

"The world to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty one."
—*Mother Shipton's Prophecy.*

It would be difficult to describe all the sinister predictions that have, as by common consent, been concentrated upon the coming year. The soothsayers, divines, oracle-makers, astrologers and wizards seem to have combined to cast their spell upon it. Superstitious people of every sort, and some who are not willing to admit that they are superstitious, regard the year 1881 with more or less anxious expectation and dread. As the earth, on New Year's Day, swings out into another round about the sun, it will go to meet a host of evil omens. It will go cursed by theomancy and bibliomancy. Aeromancy and meteoromancy will glare at it from comets and shooting stars. Oneiromancy will intercept its path with visions of evil, and nomancy will shake the ominous, backward reading numerals "1881" before it. It will be beset with scarecrow figures by arithmancy, and with menacing phrases by stichomancy. Yet there is no reason why persons of good digestion should not go to sleep on New Year's night confident that, after having encountered the average quantity of storm and sunshine, the one-horse ball that we call the world will bring them safe through the perils of its 500,000,000-mile flight round to the starting-point again.

Timid persons first begin to look forward with some alarm to the year that is about to open, when, several years ago, the key to the so-called prophetic symbolism of the Great Pyramid of Egypt was made public, backed by the name and reputation of the British astronomer, Piazzi Smyth. Others, using Mr. Smyth's observations and measurements, have gone much further than he did in drawing startling inferences; but no one can read his book without perceiving how powerfully it must affect those who have the slightest leaning toward superstition or credulity. Besides, this record of explorations and experiences in the heart of Egypt's greatest marvel has all the charm and interest of Dr. Schliemann's description of his discoveries in Homer's Troy. Such a book could not well be neglected by the world of readers, and by the nature of the human mind. Many of its readers were sure to be imbued with its ominous dogmas. So the belief, or at least the suspicion, spread that the secret chambers of the Great Pyramid, under divine guidance by the most mystical character in all history, Melchisedek, King of Salem, foretell, among other things, that the Christian era will end in 1881.

Mother Shipton's so-called prophecy fixes upon the same date for the end of the world. The ominous jingle of her rhymes has probably done at least as much to disturb the equanimity of credulous persons as the more elaborate vaticinations of the pyramid interpreters. Moreover, Mother Shipton is represented as foretelling that in the latter days England will "accept a Jew." As England has, with considerable emphasis, and more than once, accepted the remarkable son of old Isaac Disraeli for her Prime Minister, this has been taken as a fulfillment of the prophecy. So Lord Beaconsfield's dramatic personality is made a principal figure in the murky cloud of evil prophecy that hangs over 1881.

As if the evil eye of Mother Shipton and the mystical menace of the Great Pyramid were not enough for one poor twelvemonth to bear, the "horrors of the perihelia" have been denounced upon the coming year. About two years ago certain pamphlets were circulated about the country, purporting to be written by men of science, and predicting that awful consequences to mankind would result from all the great planets reaching their perihelia, or nearest points to the sun, together. According to these prophets, the sinister effects of the perihelia were to begin making their appearance last Fall, when Jupiter passed its perihelion, and this year the scythe of death is to be put to the harvest in the far East, and to sweep westward, with a swathe as broad as the continents, until it reaches the Pacific Ocean. The narrow Atlantic was to be no more than a brooklet in the path of this terrible harvester. Plagues, pestilences, famines, fires, earthquakes, floods and tornadoes were to scourge the human race until only a few remained, like Noah and his family, to repeople the earth with a sturdier and more God-fearing race.

So much alarm was caused by this hocus-pocus of pretended science and prophecy, that some real men of science—Mr. Proctor among others—were at the pains to show that so far as these predictions professed to rest upon scientific facts they were baseless. The great planets will not all be in perihelion in 1881, and they will not all be in perihelion together at any time. It is true that several of the chief planets will reach their perihelion within a few years, and that it is rare for them to be grouped so close together as they will be at one time this year. It is also true that remarkable coincidences have been observed between the existence of great storms on the sun, that produce electrical disturbances and possibly meteorological changes upon the earth, and the presence of Jupiter near his perihelion. Astronomers have also suspected that the influences of some of the other great planets upon the earth can be perceived; but they have never discovered any reason to believe that the combined force of all the planets could, under any circumstances, produce upon the earth 1000th part of the evil effect ascribed to them by the astrologers, if indeed they produced any evil effect whatever.

Still the astrological almanacs for this year are repeating substantially the same predictions of evil things to begin, if not to culminate, in 1881. Because, as they say, the ravages of the Black Death in the middle ages followed the nearly coincident perihelian of four great planets, they predict similar consequences from the configuration of the planets now. But neither in their premises nor their inferences does science recognize any validity.

In truth, however, the astrologers, not less than the astronomers and all star-gazers, will have plenty of phenomena in the heavens to occupy their attention for the next twelve months. The sky will not present such brilliant pageants again this century. There will be a remarkable series of conjunctions. The most interesting of these is the great twenty-year conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn in April. This conjunction is one of the strongholds of the astrologers. As it occurs in the sign Taurus, which they say rules Turkey and Ireland, they feel safe, on account of recent occurrences, in predicting very momentous effects in those countries from the conjunction. There will also be conjunctions of Jupiter and Mars, Venus and Jupiter, Saturn and Venus; and the far-away giants, Uranus and Neptune, will play a part in this remarkable planetary levee.

Venus will reach her greatest brightness in the Spring, and will be so brilliant as to be visible at noon-day. Her delicate crescent will be a favorite object in the amateur astronomer's telescope. Saturn will open still wider its wonderful rings, and will be one of the chief attractions of the evening sky for several months. Jupiter will not lose much of his present brilliancy before he becomes a morning star in April. Mars will begin to brighten in the latter part of the year, and then his snowy poles and shadowy continents will again become the admiration of those who gaze through telescopes. In short, there will be no end of att